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WHOLE NO. 1786.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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means of a magnet.

RECEPTION GIVEN PRESIDENT DOLE.

Cordially Greeted by Residents of
Wailuku, Maui.

LUAU AND SPEECH MAKING.

Paia Luna Has Trouble With Japan-
ese—C. H. Dickey's Crater Party.
Manager Wells off for Vacation.
Preparations for Entertainment.

MAUI, Aug. 15.—Public festivities
given in honor of President Dole by
Wailuku people found expression in a
luau and ball. The luau which oc-
curred on the 14th in the kukui grove
just above the second crossing of beau-
tiful Iao was attended by about 300
people, foreign and native. Speeches
were made by Mr. Dole, A. N. Kepoi-
kai and Rev. S. Kapu. The weather
was lovely and the event was in every
way a successful one. The luau com-
mittee consisted of G. Armstrong, L.
A. Andrews, S. M. Chillingworth, E.
H. Bailey, Geo. Hons, Judge Kalekau,
J. W. Kalua, W. A. McKay, A. N. Ke-
poiakai and David Crowl.

During the same evening a grand
reception and ball were tendered the
President in the Skating Rink which is
the largest public hall on Maui. The
building was filled to repletion. Dancing
continued until midnight. A fine
lunch was served. The committee in
charge were J. W. Kalua, R. R. Berg,
F. W. Carter and W. H. Campbell.

During his stay in Wailuku Mr. Dole
has been the guest of Hon. J. W. Ka-
lua. Today he will depart for Mak-
awao intending to spend a quiet Sun-
day at Haiku.

On Monday, the 17th, he will visit
the homestead lands of Kula, during
the evening of the 18th it is stated that
Hon. H. P. Baldwin will tender him
a reception at Haiku, and later in the
week he will ride into Hana district—
spending nights at Keanae and Na-
hiku.

It was rumored that the "Aloha
Aina" society were to give a rival luau
yesterday in Wailuku so as to keep the
natives from going up the valley.
However, nothing further has been re-
ported—so it was probably a fizzle.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku
departed yesterday for a three-month
trip through the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston will re-
turn to Honolulu today per Claudine.

Will Forbes of Honolulu is at Mrs.
H. G. Alexander of Makawao.

During Monday, the 10th, Chas. K.
Farden, a luna of Paia, had a narrow
escape. While in the field he "docked"
for some cause a Japanese member of
his "gang." On the way home that
same afternoon the Japanese who had
been punished jumped at Farden and
attempted to pull him from his horse.
He was unable to accomplish this
owing to the timely interference of
Mr. Rough, the head luna. The other
Japanese threw stones at Farden who
succeeded in escaping, his damages
amounting to torn clothes and the loss
of his watch. Four Japanese leaders
were arrested.

Maui friends much regret the death
of Father Bond of Kohala.

The program of the large crater
party of the week which visited Hale-
akala under the guidance of C. H.
Dickey was: Monday, the 10th,
Ollinda to Craigielea; Tuesday, ride
over the crater and back again to
Craigielea, lunching at Hunter's Cave;
Wednesday, Ollinda.

There's a rumor current that Pres-
ident Dole will take a long canoe ride
while in Hana.

A well of fine water has been re-
cently bored at Kihel, Kula.

Weather.—Slight showers floating in
from the sea.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Ah Chu, Chinese Actor. Claims to
be Husband of "Lucy."

Ah Chu, the Chinese actor, was ar-
rested yesterday morning on the charge
of perjury in connection with the case
of "Lucy," the half Chinese girl who
came here from San Francisco a short
time ago. Ah Chu swore that he was
the husband of "Lucy" and that he
could furnish ample proof showing him
to be such. Now Mr. Ah Chu is up on
the charge of perjury for saying things
that other people said weren't so.

"Lucy" swears that Ah Chu is not
her husband, but does not say any-
thing further with the exception that
she is very lonely at the police station.
It is the opinion in police circles
that "Lucy" told a true story when she
said that she has been mistreated by
her husband, Wong Hee, in San Fran-
cisco and that in order to escape fur-
ther cruelty she had decided to come to
Honolulu. It is also believed that in
order to accomplish her end she passed
herself off for the wife of Ah Chu, a
resident of Honolulu.

Several Chinese of the city are watch-
ing the case of "Lucy" very closely.
They are two factions, one belonging
to the same clan as her husband Wong
Hee, who are anxious to have her sent
back to San Francisco and another who
are trying to do all possible for the
comfort of the girl.

Had it not been for the fact that a
writ of habeas corpus was got out to

detain the girl here it is more than
probable that she would have com-
mitted suicide on the way up to San Fran-
cisco on the Australia as she would
never return to her husband and be
sold and ill treated.

The case of Ah Chu for perjury has
been set for August 20th, and it is more
than probable that the girl "Lucy" will
appear as an important witness.

IT'S COOL ALL THE TIME.

Attractions at Volcano—Old Faith-
ful Up to All Requirements.

During the recent warm spell in Ho-
nolulu, while the people here have been
fairly gasping for breath, Colonel Peter
Lee of the Volcano House has had an
extra force of men employed cutting
cord wood so his guests could keep
warm as they exchanged experiences
around the log fire at night.

The Colonel reports exceptional weath-
er at the crater, and Kilauea active
enough to suit the wishes of every one
who has visited the greatest volcano in
the world. Next in point of interest
to the crater is the Volcano House,
where every one is made welcome.
Genial Joe Marsden, who spent several
days there during his recent visit to
Hawaii, says that for the footsore and
weary, the brain worker and the ad-
vocate of gold or silver, this hotel
offers inducements unknown outside
the most celebrated sanitariums of the
United States.

TO BENEFIT OLD IRELAND'S CAUSE

Report of the Commission Ap-
pointed Last Year.

TO BENEFIT THE MASSES.

England's Relations With Germany.
May Have to Fight America—Oppo-
sition to a Court Decision—Sir Chas.
Tupper will not be Governor General

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Chronicle
gives a summary this morning of the
report of the commission appointed
last year, through the instrumentality
of Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative
member of Parliament for Dublin Uni-
versity, to consider any practical means
of benefiting Ireland. The McCarthy-
ites refused to join this commission,
which was formed of Unionists and
Parnellites, including Dr. Kane, John
Redmond, Joseph E. Kenny, M. P. for
Dublin, and Mr. Gill. The report favors
the creation of a department headed by
a Minister and responsible to Parlia-
ment for the development and further-
ance of Irish industry, agricultural or
otherwise, with a consultative council
of forty-two members, representative of
Ireland's various commercial and indus-
trial interests. The scheme would in-
volve state aid, and the Chronicle learns
that the Government is seriously in-
clined to take some action in the direc-
tion suggested. The department would
give bounties to promote agricultural
experiment and encourage co-operation
in the dairy and other industries.

The Post publishes a long letter on
England's relations with Germany, in
the course of which it says: The main-
tenance of British interests in America,
Africa and Asia may at any time in-
volve the necessity of fighting America,
France and Russia. It behooves us,
therefore, to consider our relations
with the other powers. It is a fact that
in January the question of how best to
fight the British navy was seriously
considered at Berlin, and the plan of a
campaign against England was worked
out. This fact has never been publish-
ed before, and we are bound to admit
that the tone of the inspired German
press ought to put our statesmen on their
guard.

The appeal of the British Government
against the acquittal of Captain Lo-
thaire, the Belgian officer who caused
the English trader, Stokes, to be hanged
in the Congo region for selling arms
and ammunition to the natives, was
opened today in Brussels before the
Superior Court of the Congo State.
Captain Lothaire was present in the
uniform of his rank in the service of
the Congo State, that of major general.
The day was occupied in a recital of the
facts by one of the jurists.

The Vienna correspondent of the
Chronicle learns that the powers, with
the exception of England, are prepar-
ing to blockade Crete.

The Porte's demand that Greece
should stop the export of war material
to Crete has caused the Greek cabinet
to resign, but the King refused to ac-
cept the resignations and ordered the
Minister of War, on his own responsi-
bility, to stop the export.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies to-
night indulged in a long debate which
failed in its object in finding out why
the Government had not succeeded in
buying two ironclads. The Liberals
withdrew their motion of censure on
the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bor-
nager. A terrific hurricane and hail-
storm prevailed during the sitting of
the Chamber, and did much damage.

The Mussulmans have burned two
hundred Christian houses in the vil-
lage of Kakodike, in the province of
Selono, in the Island of Crete, and it
is feared that the Christians as a reprisal
are burning the Mussulmans' houses.
Hostilities have been resumed in various
parts of the island.

TOO GAME FOR THE FRISCO ROBBERS.

James Campbell of Honolulu Has
an Experience.

KEPT PRISONER FOR TWO DAYS.

Robbed of \$305 and Then Asked to
Sign Order for \$20,000—No Food
for Two Days—O. W. Winthrop
Wanted by San Francisco Police.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 3, James
Campbell, a millionaire of Hawaii, aged
about 65, left his wife at the Occidental
Hotel, San Francisco, promising to re-
turn soon. He was in the company of
a stranger who was known by sight to
some of the hotel employees. Tickets
had already been secured for the pas-
sage of the couple to Honolulu by the
steamer which sailed Tuesday morning.
Campbell did not return and his wife
had the tickets cancelled and called in
a private detective. On Wednesday the
Chronicle published a detailed story of
his disappearance. At 9 o'clock Wed-
nesday night Campbell returned to the
Occidental, apparently exhausted and
slightly scratched about the face. Cap-
tain Lee was promptly summoned,
and after a brief conference he and
Campbell went in a hack to the cottage
at 4109 California street, where Camp-
bell said he had been held a prisoner
for more than forty-eight hours by two
men, who had robbed him of \$305 in
coin, and tried to coerce him into mak-
ing an order of some kind calling for
\$20,000. The leader of the affair, he
said, was Oliver W. Winthrop, and the
other man he stated was masked during
part of the two days and nights of his
captivity. According to Campbell's story,
a shot was fired at him by the masked
man during the struggle which opened
his strange experience. On Wednes-
day evening he says he was released
by the second man and escorted by him
to the Geary street cars. Winthrop having
already flown, Winthrop was tried
last year for the murder by poison of
Mrs. Jennie Mathews in Laurel Hill
Cemetery, of which he was assistant
superintendent, and acquitted. The de-
tectives have failed so far to find any
trace of Winthrop or his confederate.
They decline to talk about the affair,
as does Campbell.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

James Campbell appeared before the
grand jury Friday afternoon and told
the story of how he met Winthrop at
the Hotel Vendome in San Jose; how
he afterward met him at the Occidental
Hotel in this city; how he accom-
panied him on last Monday afternoon
to the house at 4109 California street;
how he was beaten by Winthrop and
an unknown companion, robbed, gagged
and bound, starved, threatened
with torture, commanded to sign papers
by which his captors could secure a
large sum of money, and how finally,
after an imprisonment of two nights
and two days, he was released and given
5 cents with which to pay his car fare
into town.

After hearing Campbell's recital of
his experience the grand jury returned
indictments against Oliver W. Win-
throp and John Doe for robbery and
for assault with intent to commit murder.

Having been sworn by Foreman Mas-
key, the tall, spare, gray-haired planter
began to give the details of one of the
most remarkable crimes ever committed
in this city.

Two weeks ago, he said, while he was
seated on the porch of the Hotel Ven-
dome in San Jose, engaged in conversa-
tion with a friend regarding affairs on
the islands, a man whom he afterward
learned was Winthrop, and who had
evidently overheard the conversation
between himself and his friend, ap-
proached him and asked him if he was
not from Honolulu. Upon replying that
he was, Campbell told him that Win-
throp began to ask him questions about
the commercial and agricultural con-
ditions at the islands. He said he had
recently sold a ranch for \$70,000 and
was desirous of investing in a coffee
plantation. He also told Campbell that
he was particularly desirous of locating
at Honolulu on account of his wife's
health. He asked many questions as
to the climate there, and wanted to
know if Campbell did not think the
change would be beneficial to his wife.
Campbell said he thought it would.
Winthrop said he had discussed the
matter with his wife, and that she was
afraid the long sea voyage would prove
disastrous to her. Despite all his rea-
soning, Winthrop told his new made
acquaintance that he could not convince
his wife that the voyage would im-
prove rather than make worse her con-
dition.

After this pleasant little talk, Camp-
bell told the grand jury that he parted
from Winthrop and did not see him
again until last Monday afternoon. He
returned from San Jose Monday morn-
ing, he said, and went to the Occidental
Hotel. In the afternoon, as he was
talking with a number of friends in the
hotel office, Winthrop entered and ap-
proached him. After a little prelimi-
nary talk he spoke again of his wife's
disinclination to accompany him to Ho-
nolulu.

Campbell said he and Winthrop left
the hotel together and walked down



JAMES CAMPBELL, RETIRED SUGAR PLANTER, WHO WAS KIDNAP-
PED AND ROBBED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Montgomery street to Clay, Winthrop
saying the cars on that street would take
them the nearest to his house. They
boarded a car and rode out on Clay and
Sacramento streets, chatting the while.
They rode on and on, said Campbell,
until he began to grow uneasy, and re-
marked to Winthrop that he lived pret-
ty far out of town. Winthrop said it
was only a few blocks further to his
home. After riding some distance fur-
ther, Campbell said, they left the car
at what he afterward learned was Third
avenue, and walked down to what
he had since been informed was Cali-
fornia street west. They walked a short
distance on this street, he said, and
entered a cottage.

KNOCKED DOWN AND GAGGED.

Once inside the house, Campbell said,
Winthrop engaged him in conversation.
A few minutes were passed in this way.
Then Campbell said he asked Winthrop
where his wife was. Winthrop replied
that she was in another part of the
house and would be in soon. The con-
versation was then resumed. It had not
proceeded far when, Campbell said, a
man entered the room, wearing over
his face a mask, which he thought was
made of a black handkerchief.

Campbell said to the jury that the
man pointed a pistol at his head and
ordered him to throw up his hands. He
replied that he would not throw up his
hands for any man, and told the fellow
to go ahead and shoot. Then Campbell
grappled with the masked man, and after
a short struggle they went down to-
gether. In the breakaway, Campbell
said, the masked man fired a shot at
him, which grazed his temple, pierced
his hat and lodged in a wall of the
room. Following this, he said, he was
struck on the back of the head with
some heavy instrument in the hand of
Winthrop. The force of the blow, he
said, felled him to the floor and ren-
dered him momentarily unconscious.
While in this state he was handcuffed
and gagged. He was then picked up
and placed on a bed in the room, he
said, and bound fast. His feet were
fastened to the bed posts by chains,
and his hands were bound to his breast
by a rope passed around his body and
over the steel links connecting the
handcuffs.

After having bound him to the bed,
Campbell said, Winthrop went through
his clothes and took from his pockets
\$250 in currency and \$55 in gold coin.
He also took a letter of credit on a
local bank for \$10,000, but later on re-
turned it.

Some time after they had bound him,
Campbell said, the two men produced
several papers which they ordered him
to sign. The papers were for the con-
veyance of a large amount of money,
and Campbell said he refused to sign
any of them, and refused even to read
them. All this time he was gagged.

Upon his repeated refusal to sign the
papers, Campbell said the men threat-
ened to torture him until he consented
to sign. He said he told them they
could torture him or do with him as
they pleased, but he would not yield.

During all the time he was confined
in the room there was not a moment
when he was alone. Winthrop and his
companion, whom Campbell said he ad-
dressed as "Pete," would take turns at
watching him. The man who fired the

shot at him, Campbell said, did not re-
move his mask, so he did not have an
opportunity to observe his features.

Upon Tuesday, Campbell said, after
the men had made a last attempt to
force him to sign the papers, Winthrop
left and did not return. From this time
until Wednesday evening he was in the
company of the man of the mask. Occa-
sionally, he said, during the watch,
the man would come over to him and
ask him if he was ready to sign the
papers, but each time he shook his
head.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Wednesday
evening, Campbell said, the masked
man relieved him, took him to the front
door of the house, gave him 5 cents
to pay his fare back to the city, and told
him he was a free man.

Half starved and faint, Campbell said
he returned to the Occidental Hotel,
where he told the story of his adventure
to his friends and the police.

Campbell having finished his story,
Assistant District Attorney Hosmer
asked him if he was satisfied that the
man who had robbed him was Oliver
W. Winthrop. He replied that he was,
and he was then excused.

Mr. Campbell intended to return by
Saturday's steamer, but now says he
will remain in San Francisco until his
assailants are brought to justice.

COURT NOTES.

Several Probate Matters Settled.
Non-Suit for Henry II.

S. K. Ka-ne, attorney for R. N. Boyd,
plaintiff in suit against J. W. Kalkai-
nahele, has notified the Court that he
will move for a hearing of defendant's
motion for a new trial at 9 o'clock this
morning.

Joseph Luahiwa has been granted a
divorce from his wife on the ground of
adultery.

J. M. Camara has been granted let-
ters of administration on the estate of
Querino Fernandes. Same person has
been appointed guardian of the Fernan-
des minors.

W. P. Morrow, defendant in suit
brought by Patrick Curtis, filed his
answer yesterday. This is the case in
which the yacht Spray figures.

Henry Holmes has been admitted to
practice in all the courts of the Repub-
lic. Petitioner is an attorney at law
of the Supreme Court of Judicature in
England.

A nonsuit was granted in the case of
Henry II against Jonathan Shaw for
damages for arrest for non-payment of
taxes.

A G M. Robertson, attorney for Ten-
nie Ashford, guardian of the Ashford
minors, has petitioned for a confirma-
tion of the sale of property to H. I. for
\$5000.

Charles A. Manu has been appointed
guardian of Halemano, a minor, under
\$150 bond.

Barefooted Bill plead guilty in the
Circuit Court yesterday to two charges
of burglary. He will be sentenced
today.

Never bear more than one kind of
trouble at a time. Some people bear
three kinds—all they have had, all they
have now and all they expect to have.
—E. E. Hale.

DECISIVE VICTORY OVER MATABELES.

South Africa Still a Center of
British Interest.

WAR VESSELS ARRIVE AT CRETE.

Cubans Sympathizers At Work In
Spain — Hohenzollern Has Not Re-
signed — Brazil Takes Trinidad.
Fast Pacing at Grand Rapids, Etc.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Details have been received here of a decisive victory won on Wednesday by 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column over a native force estimated at 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought desperately and bravely, charging to within a few yards of the British rapid-fire guns. About 500 Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted for several hours. The loss of the British includes Major Kershaw, Lieutenant Harvey, four sergeants and about thirty soldiers killed, and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty soldiers wounded.

The Matabeles and their allies were commanded by Big Chiefs Sokombeo and Umugulu, and were divided into five impi or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

THOSE SPANISH RIOTS.

Said to Be Instigated by Friends of
Cubans.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News reports the tax riots in the province of Valencia as serious Republican uprisings. The leader of the insurrectionists, Gerardo Toledo, was at one time a student of medicine in New York City, and his brother is now in command of a band of insurgents in Cuba. Among the persons taken into custody in connection with the disturbances is one who had in his possession when arrested a number of compromising letters, some from Buenos Ayres and others from the United States.

Stores of arms have been discovered in two places, and several arrests have been made in Madrid, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent an uprising. It is suspected by the authorities that conspiracies exist in Saragossa and other places. Anti-Protestant feeling among the people, the dispatch says, is spreading, and is especially strong against the Americans, who are suspected of promoting the agitation.

BRAZIL TAKES TRINIDAD.

Trouble Over Possession of the Island
Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Times says: The Foreign Office has communicated a note to the newspapers to the effect that Portugal, whose good offices were accepted by England and Brazil, has awarded the Island of Trinidad to Brazil. All of the Lisbon newspapers praise England's nobility and promptness in accepting the award.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A telegram received here from Rio Janeiro says that the Portuguese Minister there, Senhor Thomaz Robiero Ferriera, has informed the Brazilian Government that Great Britain agreed to recognize Brazilian sovereignty over the Island of Trinidad, which was taken possession of by Great Britain early in 1895 for use as a cable station, on the ground that the Brazilian sovereignty over the island had lapsed owing to non-occupation.

OUTLOOK FOR RHODES.

Government Said to Have Taken No
Steps to Prosecute.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily Mail states that it has heard that the Government has taken no steps to prosecute Cecil Rhodes for his complicity in the Jameson raid on the Transvaal, and the law officers of the crown are ridiculing the prosecution under the foreign enlistment act.

The Daily Mail says that Rhodes has determined to have the verdict of an English jury and that otherwise he will feel himself entitled to refuse to give evidence before the select committee of Parliament to investigate the administration of Rhodesia and the circumstances of the Jameson raid.

HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Rumors on Action of Hohenzollern Prove
False.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Journal's Berlin correspondent says: Considerable excitement was caused here today by the announcement in the Neuste Nachrichten of Leipzig that Hohenzollern will resign the Chancellorship.

I am positive that this is not so, and good authority says that the Emperor gave the Emperor's orders that he would keep his place. At the Emperor's command with Emperor William in urging Hohenzollern to remain in office.

FASTEST MILE EVER RACED.

Robert J. Conner, Near the Two-Minute
Mark at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 6.—Robert J. Conner demonstrated today that he is the greatest pace ever harnessed to a sulky.

There were three starters in the race, but only Conner, driven by McCarthy,

Robert J. with Starr at the lines, and Rubenstein, driven by Laid, in the first heat paced in 2:03½. Agan lowered his record half a second and broke the track record. The second and third heats in 2:04½ were considered phenomenal, but the crowd was not prepared for the great surprise when the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted was made, the time being 2:02½.

The time by quarters in the last heat was: 0:30½, 1:00½, 1:31, 2:02½.

Summary: Free for all pace, purse \$2000—Robert J. won the second, third and fourth heats. Time: 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:02½. Frank Agan won the first heat in 2:03½, and was second. Rubenstein was third.

PERUVIAN LOAN.

Administration Succeeded in Getting
\$80,000,000 Francs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru (via Galveston) says: The administration of President Pierola is to be credited with another triumph in effecting a loan of \$80,000,000 francs. The loan, which will be guaranteed by a salt tax and other revenues, will be subscribed partly in Paris and partly in Lima. The loan will be submitted to an executive session of Congress for ratification. The Government's object in raising the money is to ransom Tacna and Arica provinces.

Orr Is Tacoma's Mayor.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 6.—Edward S. Orr was today declared by Judge Pritchard to have been the duly elected Mayor of Tacoma by a majority of fifteen votes at the election of last spring. He will take his seat as Mayor as soon as the judgment in the case is signed, unless a supersedeas bond is permitted to be filed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. Judge Pritchard handed down his decision on the disputed ballots at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It covers twenty-five pages of typewritten manuscript, and deals exhaustively with the case.

Money For Cubans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Philadelphia says: It is reported here that the Cuban Junta in the United States this week raised a fund amounting to \$375,000. Part of the money has been changed into gold and is now on shipboard, bound for Cuba, where it will be placed in the hands of the officers commanding the insurgent army. The balance has been retained by the heads of the Junta in Philadelphia and New York, who will use it in a way that will best serve the Cuban cause.

Weyler Wants to Stop Fighting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Herald special from Key West says: It is openly declared here that Captain General Weyler has reached an understanding with the chief insurgent leaders, and negotiations will be begun with a view to the cessation of hostilities in Cuba upon terms satisfactory to all concerned. It is also stated here that the Captain General and his department commanders have held a conference in relation to this important movement.

Religious War In Crete.

CANEA, Crete, Aug. 5.—A body of Mohammedans which broke through the cordon of Turkish troops at the third attempt, advanced to attack the insurgents near Coprana, but were met by the latter and repulsed with heavy loss. The Cretans captured the arms and ammunition of the Mohammedans and pursued them back to the cordon. The Turkish troops passively watched the fighting.

Hearst's New Paper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Unless all plans miscarry, the silver Democrats will have a morning paper in this city, the first number of which may be looked for August 10th. W. R. Hearst will be the financial genius of the Chicago Daily Enquirer, which is to be the new paper to uphold the cause of the silverites among the people of the Middle West.

Revolt In Ecuador.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, says that advances from the interior of the State report that Alfaro's forces are now rapidly advancing to attack the rebels near Cuenca, under General Vega. A battle deciding the fate of the revolution is expected within the next few days. Alfaro is said to have with him 2,000 men, while Vega has 1,500.

Russia In Corea.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—It is learned that the Chinese Government withholds its permission to Russia to construct railways through Manchuria. A convention which was to give effect to this permission is still unsigned. The attempt to raise funds in America for railways in China has failed and the projected Chinese-American bank has collapsed.

Andrew May Not Fly.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 7.—A paper here publishes a dispatch received from Spitzbergen, saying that Professor Andrew declares that unless the wind soon changes he will pack away his balloon and postpone his attempt to cross the Arctic regions until 1897, as there is no midnight sun after August 24th.

More Ships at Crete.

CRETE, Aug. 4.—The Austrian warship Maria Theresa arrived from the Greeks and Italian and French lines, have gone there. Several Christian doctors have left there. Their action has been criticised. It is considered that they should have awaited the reply of the Porte.

Shipbuilding Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Fourteen hundred of the 1,500 employees of the South Chicago Shipbuilding Company struck this evening, which will necessitate the closing of the yards. The strike originated with 300 boys, employed to heat rivets, whose wages were cut from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day.

GOLD DEMOCRATS WILL ORGANIZE.

Will Hold Convention In In-
dianapolis Next Month.

TROUBLE IN SEWALL'S STATE.

Michigan and Wisconsin Republicans
Name State Tickets — Tacoma's
Mayor Named — Kansas Populists
Combine With Democrats, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The provisional national committee of the gold Democrats met in this city to-day. As a result of that conference the new party which will be organized will be known as the national Democratic party. Its organizers call those supporting the Chicago platform and ticket the Populist-Democratic party. The national convention of the National Democratic party will be held at Indianapolis the first week in September.

There was entire unanimity in the conference on the selection of the name of the National Democratic party. The provisional national committee also decided to call a convention and nominate another national ticket. Some of the Eastern and Southern members opposed a third ticket at first, but when they were told in the Middle States party fealty was so regarded that many Democrats would not vote unless there was a third ticket, then all objections from the East and South were withdrawn and the decision to hold a convention was unanimous.

The largest visiting delegations, outside of Indiana, came from Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. The Kentucky delegates favor Carlisle for President, and in the event he is not nominated they want ex-Governor Buckner for Vice-President.

The Illinois and Ohio delegations did not ask for anything, but there was a general drift for Senator Palmer for President. The Kentucky delegation also asked for the convention at Louisville, but Indianapolis showed a guaranteed fund of \$10,000 for all expenses and the guarantee in this case was made to a body of very substantial men who duly appreciated the best bid. There was objection from all to holding the convention in any city in which a national convention had been held this year.

POPULISTS OF GEORGIA.

Prohibition Candidate for Governor to
Be Chosen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The largest and most enthusiastic State convention of the Populists of Georgia ever held assembled today. The presence of Thos. Watson, the party's nominee for Vice President, added interest to the occasion.

A preliminary caucus was held, and it practically settled the action of the convention on the gubernatorial question. Judge James K. Hines and W. L. Peek, the candidates of the middle-of-the-roaders, flatly declined to allow the use of their names, leaving the field to Rev. J. B. Gambrell, the Prohibition candidate.

IN SEWALL'S STATE.

Two Democratic Candidates For Gov-
ernor in the Field.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 6.—The second Democratic State convention this year for the nomination of a candidate for Governor assembled here today. M. D. Frank was selected for the place on the ticket made vacant by the declination of Winslow, who retired because of the attitude of the Democratic party at the National convention on the currency question.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Chicago platform, whereupon the sound money delegates withdrew from the hall. They met in the afternoon and nominated W. H. Clifford of Portland for Governor.

SCOFFIELD FOR GOVERNOR.

Republicans of Wisconsin Name State
Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—When the Republican State convention reconvened this morning the roll call of districts was resumed for seconding speeches for Governor. Senator Thurston, who is a Wisconsin man, was introduced and an ovation was given him. He made a brief address.

Four ballots for Governor were taken without choice. Schofield and La Follette being the leading candidates. Edward Schofield was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot.

Bryan and Watson Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—In the Populist Convention at Alexandria yesterday there were seventeen parishes represented by fifty-nine delegates. At a late hour last night an electoral ticket was placed in the field. Bryan and Watson were indorsed. The resolutions severely arraigned the Democratic and Republican parties.

Pingree For Governor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—The Republican State convention closed its session today, after nominating H. S. Pingree Mayor of Detroit for Governor. Pingree was nominated on the fourth ballot. The National Republican platform was indorsed.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

EUGENE FIELD'S PROPERTY.

His Wealth Cannot Yet Be Fully
Estimated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An inventory of the estate of the late Eugene Field has been filed and approved in the Probate Court. The value of the estate cannot be estimated, as the royalties coming from copyrights sold by the deceased author cannot yet be ascertained. There is no real estate, but there is an equity of \$1,000 in the house and a lot at Buena Vista, which is worth \$11,500. The cash belonging to the estate amounts to \$100; goods, furniture and books, \$6,500, and royalties received, \$3,800.

Among the household effects are a Gladstone axe and a Jefferson Davis chair.

CANDIDATES TO BE THERE.

Presidential and Vice-Presidential
Nominees to Be Entertained.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—It is now believed that every candidate for President and Vice President will be in Topeka during the fall festival, in the latter part of September. McKinley and Bryan have agreed to come, and Hobart wrote the committee today that he would be here. Replies have not been received from Sewall and Watson. The National and Prohibition candidates have accepted. It is the occasion of the Soldiers' State Reunion.

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

KIPLING'S VIEW OF AMERICANS.

"The Englishman," declared Rudyard Kipling recently, "will die for liberty, but he doesn't care a straw for equality. The Frenchman, on the other hand, doesn't really know what liberty means, but he must have equality. As for the American, he is indifferent to both liberty and equality and goes in heart and soul for fraternity. This is really the bane of the American nation; so long as a man is a 'good fellow' he can do anything and the people will approve or, at least, will tolerate it."

WOODEN MUD

Sounds queer, but of
course we mean the
wooden mud and chain
guards appertaining and
belonging to

"The Ladies' Tribune"

Which by the way, is not a
paper or a periodical, but a
BICYCLE intended for
the use of ladies only, and
is similar to our Model G
Tribune of last season, ex-
cept that the tubing is of
larger diameter, and that it
embodies all the improve-
ments in detail of '96, includ-
ing the

Cycloidal Sprocket.

It would be impossible,
however, to show the ad-
vantages of this sprocket on
paper, nearly as clearly
as they can be demon-
strated by examining its
actual working in connection
with a chain. The object of
this sprocket is to remove
useless friction and cause
the chain to drive as freely
as the running of ball bear-
ings. The Ladies' Tribune
is made with either Hartford
or Dunlop tires. They have
an unsurpassed tout ensem-
ble and the weight, complete
with detachable brake and
guards, 23 1-2 pounds. The
price is only \$1.10.

We have just received a
shipment of these beauties,
ex "Australia" and offer them
for inspection.

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.

AGENTS.



THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Cuban rebellion continues, and every day the conflict becomes more fierce and bloody. The Spanish soldiers, unfamiliar with the country, are frequently decoyed into marshes or jungles where they lose their way and are caught and cut down by the insurgents. The cut represents a party of Spanish scouts in the province of Pinar del Rio.

**Tobacco,
Cigars,
Pipes and
Smokers'
Articles.**

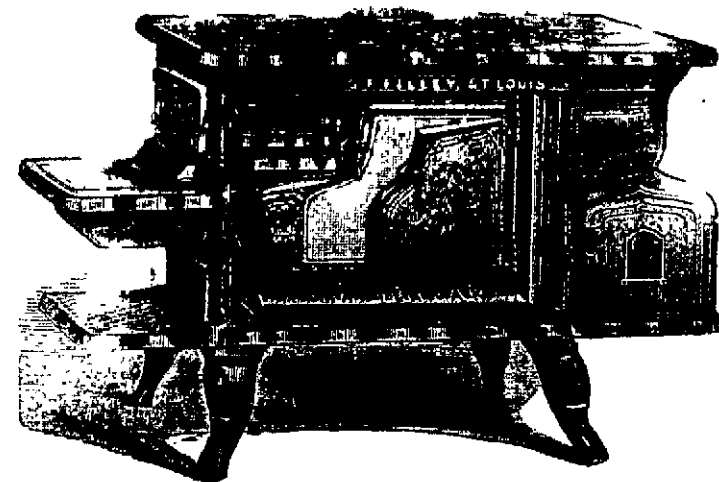
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.
Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufac-
turers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is ex-
pected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured spe-
cially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM HILO TOWN.

Editorial Extract From the New Journal.

SOCIETY NEWS IN JUNIOR TOWN

Honoluluites Entertained Right Royal—The Volcano Grows More Interesting to Tourists—Fatal Accident to a Hawaiian Sailor.

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 13.—The second newspaper of Hilo put in its first appearance today, and among other things has this much to say for itself: "For years the island of Hawaii has been in need of a newspaper, and the abortion recently foisted on a suffering public by the establishment of an extravaganza devoted to the exclusive personal aggrandizement of a supercilious, toplofty aggregation of the veriest scoundrels, whom pelf and pride hold in abject servitude, has made this paper necessary. That Conservative (?) organ by its cruel, bitter, spiteful words, cowardly insinuations and the eruptions of the extravagant mingles who cluster around it, has created an aching void in the great heart of the island populace for a real newspaper. * * * It will advocate that corporate influences be eliminated from the public service and the domination of public affairs. It will advocate that in making selections for public service brains, instead of relationship and other family influences, may be hereafter regarded as the standard by which the applicant is to be judged. This and much more is contained in the editor's salutory which seeks to set forth the aims and aspirations, as well as the policy of the new paper.

The grinding season is almost at an end along the coast. Wainaku, Pepeekeo and Waiala have finished their work for the season. Papakou and Hakalau have but a few weeks grinding before their mills will shut down for a few months.

The Hilo hotel re-opened its doors to the public last week under the management of Joseph Vierra, who was proprietor for several years prior to Mr. Wilson's inception. A large number of tourists and islanders as well arrived by the last Kinau, and the need of more and better accommodations were greatly felt at the old caravansary. What a boon it will be to the town when it gets a new hotel!

The fires of the lake are constantly increasing in activity, and the visitors this week report enthusiastically of their visit to the weird and inspiring scene. Among the visitors who returned this week were Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Birnie, who are now pleasantly located at the Severance home, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and family, Mrs. McCully, Mrs. McMahon of San Francisco, Mr. Pratt, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and others.

An accident which occurred to Geo. Puaa on the day the Kinau left on her last trip up has since proved fatal. He was a sailor on the steamer Hawaii and was at work loading sugar into the Annie Johnson when a block overhead gave way and fell upon him injuring him severely about the head and fracturing his legs. The wounded man was carried to Dr. Moore's office where Drs. Wetmore and Beatty were called to assist in dressing the wounds. For several days it was thought he would recover, but on Friday he succumbed to his severe injuries. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a resident of Honolulu and a young man.

On Wednesday Frank Camara, foreman in Hobson's soda works, met with a painful accident which will render his hands useless for a short time. While holding a bottle of soda the bottle burst, cutting his hand severely.

The baseball game played on Saturday last by the Holomua and Hilo was a victory for the former, giving them a score of three games to one for the season.

During the week tennis has been revived on the grassy court in Court House yard. A number of Honolulu's best tennis players are in town, and it was not long after the arrival of the Kinau before the court was put in order for the players.

Mrs. G. K. Wilder gave a charming party on the grounds Monday afternoon, complementary to the guests Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and Miss Atkinson. Several interesting games were played and refreshments were served.

On Tuesday evening last a surprising party was tendered Mrs. Foster Davis at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Loebenstein. The guests repaired to Fireman's Hall for an indulgence in terpsichore. A most enjoyable time was had.

The Misses Richardson and a number of friends enjoyed a day's picnicking on Cocoanut Island this week.

Alex Cockburn manager of Theo. H. Davies & Co's Hilo store, has purchased the coffee plantation of W. Waite near Kailua, Kona, and expects to move to that district with his family within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Ronald and Bruce Kennedy leave for Maui per Kinau, thence to Honolulu per Claudine, where Master Ronald will take the steamer for the coast.

The ship Roderick Dhu, Rock master, arrived in port Thursday morning, 18 days from San Francisco, with merchandise and four passengers. E. D. Sparrow, who comes to assume management of the "Hilo Tribune" J. W. Morris brother of Mrs. Fletcher of Olan, and F. S. Scott of San Francisco, who expects to enter into coffee raising, Chas. Rock, son of Captain Rock, who

will seek the drier climate of Kona for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Dillon and Miss Carter of Pepeekeo leave for the Volcano tomorrow for a two weeks' stay.

Dr. Williams and bride returned on the Kinau and are temporarily located at the Severance's while their house is being completed for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten of Hakalau are expected from their trip to the coast.

Mr. Gallagher of Pahala spent a few days in Hilo on his way from Waimea to his home.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, took 27,600 bags sugar on her last trip. The Roderick Dhu will leave next week with about 3800 bags.

Weather dry throughout the district and dust flying everywhere. The public street sweepers were out and at work on Front street this week.

In the case of Henry James, who shot and injured the Chinaman, was tried before the district magistrate and his case remanded to the circuit judge, bail being fixed at \$1500.

MAKES A PROTEST.

Hilo Citizen Gives Hawaii Herald His Opinions.

MR. EDITOR.—While wholesome and temperate criticism upon general public policy, national or local issues may never be altogether misplaced, and at times absolutely essential for preserving the even balance, all of which comes under the legitimate province of a newspaper, the qualification for such task remains the important requisite, and must lie in the familiarity, experience and knowledge gained by the editorial writer.

Severe strictures and "ex-cathedra" opinions upon conditions or individuals should be held wholly inadmissible to the pages of a periodical like the Herald, but just making its bow before the public. Scurrility and blackguardism make neither journalism or politics.

The independent voter declines to be rallied by appeals to hate or prejudice. He fosters no feuds and vents no spite. For him the arena of free and courteous discussion, with the weapons of argument untipped by poison, is ample and broad.

The struggle here is but the struggle the world over. Happily for us, the lines have not become so sharply drawn but what mutual concessions may again bring together in cordial juxtaposition capitalist and producer. And that is why those who occupy a position of influence among the masses of the electorate repudiate the Herald's attitude.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

HILO HOTEL.

George C. Beckley Steps in and Assumes Control Over it.

During several months last past there has been considerable trouble in the management of the Hilo hotel, and this found its climax in an order from the Spreckels Bros. to close the hotel on Saturday, August 16th, this day.

If such an order were to be carried into effect at a time such as this, when tourists from abroad are all anxious to get a view of the wonderful fires of Kilauea, it would simply result in the worst kind of inconvenience to them.

In recognition of this fact, when the Kinau was at Hilo, Director George C. Beckley of the Wilder Steamship Company stepped in and took the responsibility of running the hotel into his own hands until the trouble now pending has become a thing of the past. Mr. Vierra, the present manager, will remain in his place and will administer to the wants of his guests in first rate style.

The action of Mr. Beckley in looking out for the interests of the tourists is to be highly commended.

Sheriff Wilcox Resigns.

Sam Wilcox has sent in his resignation as sheriff of Kauai, to take effect at once. He gives private reasons for his action. A great deal of his time must needs be spent upon matters of business abroad, and he feels that he cannot do justice to the position and attend to his own affairs at the same time. As yet no action has been taken in his case.

Mr. Wilcox has held the office of sheriff of Kauai for 24 years, having taken the position when W. O. Smith went out. During his incumbency he has given thorough satisfaction on the island, and retires with the sincere regret of all.

Departure of Prof. Beckwith.

One of the passengers on the Australia today is William E. Beckwith. He has been a member of the faculty of Oahu College for about two years, and has won the respect and confidence and aloha of teachers and students alike. His honesty, integrity, faithfulness and genial presence will always be remembered. Mr. Beckwith will go to Great Barrington, his home, and the coming year will teach at the Sedgwick Institute.

Pythian Anniversary.

Invitations are out for the celebration at Sans Souci of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pythianism in Hawaii to be held on Tuesday evening, August 18th. Extra cars will leave Fort street at 7:30 o'clock and there will be extra late cars. Free busses will run between the tramcar terminus and Sans Souci. Dancing will begin at 8:30 o'clock and supper will be served at 11.

BUGS RULE THE WORLD.

"It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "that bugs practically rule the world. Man is almost helpless against them. It is reckoned that there are at least 10,000,000 species of insects in existence, and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been seriously diminished in numbers by the efforts of human beings? Well, the court surprises not. Look at the mosquito, the cockroach, the moth which attacks clothes. Where are they today? Just lying at our expense and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them; we only defend ourselves feebly."

GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS IN TOWN.

Board Holds a Session On an Off Day.

ROUTINE MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Subject of Vaccination—Dr. Alvarez Met With Success—Affairs at the Settlement—Lady Medical Examiner for Schools in Honolulu.

The Board of Health met at 3:30 yesterday afternoon instead of on Wednesday last. There were present W. O. Smith, President, Drs. Day and Emerson, Theo. F. Lansing and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer. Minutes of the previous meeting read and amended and approved.

Report of Dr. Monsarrat showing 62 examinations under the act to mitigate.

Dr. Emerson reported having seen cattle in Manoa with swollen necks and suggested that they might have tuberculous. Dr. Monsarrat said he was satisfied of the cause of the disease and that he had sent for necessary instruments.

Mr. Kelipio reported the inspection of 41,750 fish.

Superintendent Meyers was authorized to make a slight increase in the pay of certain employees at the Lepers Settlement engaged to distribute supplies to the residents, increase not to exceed a sum total of \$10.

Dr. Sloggett having passed a satisfactory examination before the Board by Medical Examiners was granted a license to practice.

A communication from Dr. C. M. Hyde relative to the Y. M. C. A. at Kalaupapa stated that he had written to the settlement for further information which, when received, he would transmit to the Hawaiian Board for action.

Permission was granted Messrs. Fisher and Jenkins, elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to visit the settlement in the interest of their church.

Dr. Alvarez reported his experiments in vaccine virus.

Insurance on the building and stock of the store at Kalaupapa for \$5000 was ordered to be renewed.

On certificates being furnished by Dr. Herbert eleven persons were ordered discharged from the Insane Asylum.

Report from Mrs. Macfarlane, treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, was read and approved. The pro rata of the appropriation due the Home was ordered paid.

President Smith reported that suit had been brought against him by Mrs. Mary E. Foster for damages accruing from closing a ditch running through her property, Nuuanu.

Regarding the vaccination of adults for which there is no law compelling them to be vaccinated, Mr. Smith suggested that a notice be published to the effect that adults may be vaccinated free of charge.

Dr. Monsarrat suggested that after a calf has been inoculated and produces virus it should be slaughtered before the virus is used. A post mortem would show whether the calf was healthy or not. If it be shown to be unhealthy the virus should not be used.

Mr. Smith reported a conversation with the President of the Board of Education regarding medical examination of pupils in the public schools. It was thought to be a matter exclusively in the hands of the Board of Health. This being the case Mr. Smith thought it well to employ the services of a lady physician to examine the female pupils at a limited salary. The suggestion was adopted and President Smith was authorized by the Board to select a suitable person for the place.

BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORK.

Contracts Complete for Construction of School Houses.

The following bids for Government work were opened at the Interior Office Friday. The only contract awarded was to T. Ganzel for the construction of the two-room school house at the Royal School. The other contracts will probably be awarded today or early next week.

Three-room school house at Maemae, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,140; R. Howie, 2,357; H. F. Bertelmann, \$2,555; Albert Trask, \$2,600; H. F. Heuss, \$3,175.

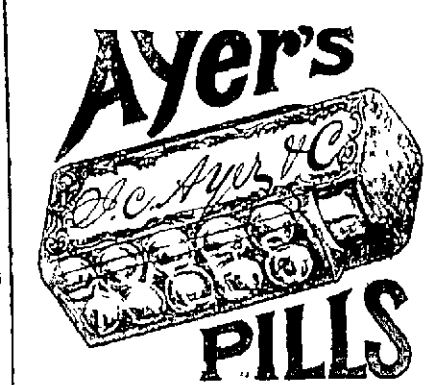
Two-room school house Royal School, T. Ganzel, \$1,850; H. F. Bertelmann, \$1,824; Albert Trask, \$2,050; H. F. Heuss, 1,948.

Three-room school house, Pearl City, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,350; R. Howie, \$2,574; Albert Trask, \$2,750; H. F. Heuss, \$3,350.

Three-room school house, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,450; R. Howie, \$2,649; Albert Trask, \$2,760.

Teacher's cottage, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$850; Thomas Phillips, \$500; H. F. Bertelmann, \$750.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS
SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.
Highest Awards at the World's
Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway

Look a difficulty in the face and it will run

E. O. Hall & Son

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

NEW GOODS

Among them you will find

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, ½ in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,
GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

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The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

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The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

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FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co's Mill at Papakou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papakou, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papakou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, Ltd., Honolulu.

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STEEL PENS
Are the Best,
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Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

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Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN
Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
TUESDAY AUGUST 18, 1896.

"They shall not slay labor with a silver slug" is the latest paraphrase on Candidate Bryan's "cross of gold" speech at Chicago.

The prompt and businesslike method with which the Executive is settling the wheels of public improvement in motion is certainly gratifying to every citizen of the country. With new wharves, new roads and new public buildings in process of speedy construction, the industrial and commercial possibilities of Hawaii will be realized as never before.

The papers in the United States are having a great time patting young Vanderbilt on the back because he braved poverty to marry Miss Wilson. Vanderbilt's poverty should be taken with a pinch of salt. Whether his father disowns him or not the boy has \$2,000,000 left him by his grandfather. A great many couples would be willing to face two-million-dollar poverty under similar circumstances.

Notwithstanding bicycles are all the rage, horses are not dead yet. The wonderful feat of the pacing king, Robert J., sets people again wondering where this cutting of records will end. It was not so many years ago that an exhibition mile in 2:10 was regarded as remarkable, and for the fourth heat of a race to be paced in 2:02½ was considered almost without the range of possibilities. The two-minute race now seems not very far distant in the free-for-all pacing events.

The effort of the San Francisco people to secure funds for the removal of Kate Field's remains to Mount Auburn, N. Y., ought certainly to move the people of Honolulu to action. It now seems a foregone conclusion that the disposition of her remains is in the hands of the wider circle of friendly acquaintances that is known as an honest newspaper worker's best legacy. This country owes Miss Field a debt that can never be repaid, and it is certainly the duty of our people to at least co-operate with Miss Field's friends in the United States.

The Planters' Monthly for August is out, and as usual contains interesting reading for those connected with the agricultural interests of the country. A communication from Herbert Dyer shows the months in which fruits mature in California—April to November. The shipments of Hawaiian sugar via Cape Horn are given, amounting to nearly 60,000 tons. An article by Secretary Morton of Washington estimates the value of farms in the United States to be above fifteen billions of dollars. Coffee planters may gather some new facts from an article on how the berry is raised in Mexico.

A Rotterdam firm has made experiments with an electric dredging plant, ordered by an engineer formerly engaged on the Panama canal, and found that the electric dredger is not only practical, but in many features quite superior to the old fashioned affair. The power is produced on shore, where a 150 horse-power engine is driving a three-phase generator, whose currents of 2,000 volts are sent over to the dredger by a cable. On board the currents are converted down to 200 volts to drive the various electric motors. The obvious advantage of the arrangement is that the power plant on board becomes much simpler, that less men are required, and that the chaining of the dredger becomes much easier than when a pipe connection has to be maintained between the dredger and the shore. Whether the electric motor is fitted for exceedingly rough work is a different question, which would, however, be only a temporary bar. Electric centrifugal apparatus have for some time been working on the continent. They had to be specially constructed, but they perform their duty.

While Russia is cutting a very prominent figure in the affairs of the Orient just at present its power as a competitor in the carrying trade and commerce of the East is a mere begotelle to what will be developed when the Siberian railway is completed. According to the tariff now in vogue in Russia the passenger rates from Vladivostok to Moscow will run from \$5 to \$22. The time needed to make the journey will be 12 days and 15 hours, and for express trains the trip will be made in 9 days and 11 hours. Other European nations are naturally inclined to look upon Russia's railway progress with considerable apprehension. A Japanese paper figures out the influence of the Siberian Highway as follows:

If we compare the length and length of time of the shortest route from Europe either by the Suez Canal or

across the American Continent, the enormous advantages of the Siberian line become evident. The quickest possible trip from London to Yokohama, via Brindisi and the Suez Canal, takes at least 38 days. If the route across the American Continent is taken, 10 days may be saved, as it takes only 8 days to reach Quebec, the Pacific line will take you across the continent in 6 days, and 14 days more are needed to cross the Pacific Ocean. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai takes at least 47 days, from Marseilles to Yokohama 49 days. Time is, furthermore, lost because the steamers run only at certain intervals, while the railroad train starts every day, which will be a matter of great importance for the mails, as well as for the business men whose motto is "Time is money." And now look at the cost. A first-class passage from Bremerhaven to Shanghai costs \$390, second-class \$240, third-class, \$110. The Siberian railroad will therefore on account of speed and cheapness, become of enormous importance, and the fact that Russia exclusively rules this grand route of communication will be of incalculable political significance.

DISPLAY ISLAND PRODUCTS.

The suggestion coming from the Bureau of Agriculture to transform the old legislative hall in the Judiciary building into an exhibit hall for the display of Island products ought to meet with hearty approval. At the present there is absolutely nothing to give an idea of what can be raised or what is raised on the islands. Tourists come here with the impression that Hawaiian soil is sugar cane soil, and some of it is adapted to coffee growing, and ten chances to one they stay here several weeks and go away with the same impression. Furthermore, there ought to be some provision made for a display of the natural fauna of the country. Exotics are pushing their way in with such rapidity that it will not be many years before it will be forgotten that Hawaii ever had any individuality. As a matter of fact, this work ought to have been taken up by the business men as a means of advertising the country, but as the business community does not seem to have become sufficiently inspired, it is certainly quite proper that the agricultural bureau of the Government should take a hand in establishing a permanent display of Island products. The question of floor space is one that need cause no trouble, and to make a beginning comparatively little money will be required.

THE HAWAII HERALD.

The Hawaii Herald, Vol. I., No. 1, the new paper for Hilo, has been received. From a typographical standpoint and in the general make-up the paper is indeed a very creditable production, and shows good taste on the part of the printer. As for the editorial policy, it will be necessary to study subsequent issues before expressing a very positive opinion. In his salutatory the editor bursts from his cell with a whoop and a yell equal to an Indian devil. His use of adjectives reminds one of an Indian juggler who keeps five hundred and fifty-one balls in the air at one time. He dips his pen in the sunlight of forensic pyrotechnics and with one swipe roars like the thunders of Kilauea, and with the next swipe goes down to the quiet little rivulets where the little birds lift their heads to the skies and let the pure and refreshing waters of joy and self-content run down their throats.

The Herald is "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." The first issue demonstrates that it has no great love for its contemporary across the street, it also has no love for the Commercial Journal and its editor, it is ready to admit that Hilo is a town, it thinks Hilo ought to have more houses. The expression of opinion on the above topics demonstrates that there is no neutrality thus far, and that where there is a rib to get at the Herald will give it a dig. The Herald admits that the battle between the two papers of Hilo will result in the survival of the fittest, and as its entire issue is given up to matters of purely local interest, the only thing Honolulu editors can do is to sit back and watch the fun fly. However, we wish our new contemporary all the success that it hopes to win and that the editors will soon cease to float in the skies and come down to earth.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN TRADE.

The enthusiasm with which people of the United States are receiving the special envoys from Japan who are prospecting in the States for steamship lines and an increased trade, is in many respects remarkable, and in many sections the Americans seem to be working contrary to all former rules and regulations of custom.

In San Francisco and other cities along the coast we find the citizens making strong efforts to gain favor with the officials of the new Japanese steamship companies, and almost in the same breath they are raising a loud voice against Oriental competition and go so far as to state that the Japanese question will be the Chinese problem over again. In the East the cotton and iron producers are wining and dining the Japanese officials and looking happy over the prospect of increased trade with the new commercial nation of the Orient. To the citizens of

this country who are in touch with the national spirit of both the interested countries, it is an open question how this commercial love feast will end.

With the Americans it is natural to expect that they will want to sell their raw material to Japan, and then turn about and shut out Japanese manufactures, to say nothing of Japanese immigration. At the rate the Japanese are now making headway, the Americans will probably wake up later in the day to find that Japan has the lion's share of the carrying trade of the Pacific, and by cheap labor and low freights will be able to defy even a McKinley tariff in placing its manufactures on the American market. Then there will be a great cry go up all along the Pacific coast. But it will be too late; the Japanese will have gained the advantage they desire, and nothing but the repudiation of treaty rights, which would be a practical declaration of war, will stop their headway. By their active efforts to extend commerce the Japanese today are showing business tact and energy that is quite equaling that of the long-headed business men of the United States.

OFFICIAL CUBAN TELEGRAM.

The official telegrams from the seat of Cuban warfare give the general public about as incomplete an idea of the true situation as it is possible to gain. There are encounters between the Spanish and Cubans, which are at first reported as Spanish victories and later as Cuban victories, and vice versa. It has remained for the St. Louis Tribune to compile the history of General Maceo's death in the style in which Cuban history of the present time is being written by various correspondents. The Tribune sets forth the situation as follows:

"—And Maceo, the renowned insurgent chief, was also killed this day. He and his whole band were surrounded and slaughtered. He died with the cry, 'Long live the Republic!' on his lips.

"Nothing daunted, Maceo gathered another band of desperate men and began to desolate the surrounding country. He plundered many homes and burned the houses to the ground. Luckily Colonel Hidalgo appeared in the neighborhood with a strong force, armed with magazine rifles. Maceo's wicked soul fled, for fourteen bullets had entered his body.

"One more bullet and he would have been lost. As it was, the loss of blood weakened Maceo that he was hardly able to accomplish his customary daily victory on the following day. His headless trunk was discovered on the field when the insurgents had retired. A cannon ball had taken his head off.

"I do not expect mercy," replied Maceo a few days later. He was made prisoner and confronted with General Carambo; and the General had him shot there and then.

"We have reason to suppose that Maceo is at present in a fortified position where he intends to await the attack of the Government troops. He can hardly escape the troops sent out for his capture, and will continue to die a glorious death for Cuba and Liberty."

The same story might be written of nearly every incident in the whole struggle. In the last despatches, it was announced that Weyer was ready to treat for peace, and in the same columns were published accounts of the thousands of dollars being forwarded to the insurgents by American sympathizers, as well as more money and men being sent forward from Spain to carry the war into the enemies' country and kill off the rebels one by one if necessary.

The people of the world are positive of two things, that the fighting is still going on and that the sugar crop is doomed for another season. On general principles these facts may be considered as favorable to the rebels. It is certain that the Spanish method of warfare is entirely inadequate to cope with the guerilla methods of the insurgents, and so long as men and ammunition are supplied by filibuster expeditions, the insurgents will continue to devastate the island and harass the Spanish troops.

THE SEVEN DAY PAPER.

In all the discussion to which the Friend's reference to Sunday papers has given rise, the disputants have shot far of the mark when they claim that the publication of a Sunday paper is in violation of any hard and fast religious law or that it is necessarily a desecration of the Sabbath. There are States in the American Union and portions of Canada where the laws are very strict against the publication of papers on Monday, while Sunday papers are allowed to circulate with perfect freedom. These laws have been made by people equally strict in their religious views and equally ready to condemn any movement that may tend toward the desecration of the Sabbath as the people of Hawaii. The papers are issued early Sunday morning and no street sales are allowed after 8 o'clock.

It would appear then that the publication of a paper on Sunday morning is in itself merely a technical point, which different communities must decide for themselves, but it is accepted by all Christian communities that one day in the week must be jealously guarded as a day of rest. The people

of Hawaii have selected Sunday as that day, and so far as newspapers are concerned they have followed the custom obtaining in the majority of the Eastern States. Having adopted this custom, they should guard with greatest care against the possible "seven day paper," which would mean for the newspaperworkers one continual grind from one year's end to another, with no Sabbath and no day of rest. In comparing the Sunday work done on the Sunday morning and the Monday morning paper, it is six of one and half dozen of the other. The men getting out the Sunday paper work from midnight Saturday to six o'clock Sunday morning, the Monday morning paper necessitates labor from six o'clock Sunday night to midnight. In a town of Honolulu's size and position the principal part of the news matter for either the Sunday or Monday issue is gathered on Saturday.

Whether the Sunday paper is an influence for good or evil depends almost entirely upon the proprietors. The average Sunday papers of the United States probably contain more of what newspapermen call "rot" than any other journals in Christendom, but Hawaii is too small—and we trust it will always continue so—to admit with its narrow borders the degrading influence which many of the American papers even in the week day issues, exercise through their columns. The leading papers of Hawaii are conducted on principles of morality and decency which American newspapers have long ago forgotten, if, indeed, they ever knew. Some may say that our newspapers are behind the times in endeavoring to hold to high standards, but if this is an evidence of lack of progress, the people of Hawaii may be thankful that they are not progressive.

PINGREE OF MICHIGAN.

The nomination of H. S. Pingree of Detroit for Governor of Michigan is one of the straws that point to a new era in American politics, an era of reform that will bring new men to the front, and will in the end result in hedging the power of corporations and the moneyed interests. Mr. Pingree obtained his first notoriety as the reform mayor of Detroit, and has been to that city what Roosevelt has been to New York.

In the hands of the Democratic regime the municipal government of Detroit had become so corrupt that a non-partisan movement headed by Mr. Pingree, a Republican, was set on foot, and in 1894 he carried the city by a narrow majority. Once in office, Mayor Pingree carried out the spirit of the platform on which he was elected, to the letter. In fact his system of reform was so radical that a good number of the men elected on the same ticket deserted him. Pingree demonstrated that "reform" was to his mind something more than a party cry. It meant business, and he straightway proceeded to block several corporation grabs, much to the disgust of the party managers. He was snubbed on every hand, dropped from society and condemned by many of his business associates.

Notwithstanding all the opposition, Pingree was nominated for a second term as Mayor, and carried the city by an increased majority. It was during his second term that he made one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard in a municipal council chamber. He accused the aldermen of having accepted bribes, and set forth the corrupt dealings that had been going on with a decidedly uncomfortable clearness. Throughout his whole career as a city official he has stood by his principles with an honesty of purpose that would, several years ago, have undoubtedly resulted in his banishment from politics. The demand for honest government has, however, taken a hold upon the people of Detroit at least that the machine politicians cannot break. It now remains to be seen what the citizens of Michigan have to say of reform candidates.

Pingree's nomination will undoubtedly have a good effect upon the national campaign of his party. He is a strong advocate of bimetalism, but not a silverite, as is shown by his readiness to support the McKinley platform. In many respects he represents a conservative wing of the social revolution of which the Populist party is the radical offspring. Like the Populists, he realizes that there is "something the matter" with the social and political conditions of his nation, but unlike the leaders of the Populists, he has an individual ground work of good common sense to work upon. Like the majority of prominent Americans, Mr. Pingree started out in life with little or nothing. He is a cobbler by trade, and when the war broke out went into the army as a private. After the war he started a small shoe manufactory, which has since developed into one of the largest in the State. As a type of American citizenship, he may be put down as one of a class of honest business men who will come to the front with new prominence during the next quarter century.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

SCHEME FOR AN ISLAND EXHIBIT.

Messrs. Marsden and Koebele; Figure Out a Plan.

ISLANDS' PRODUCTS TO BE SHOWN.

Want to Use Old Legislative Hall. Good Things for Tourists to Inspect—Coffee, Rice and Sugar for Inspection—Collection of Insects.

In nearly every county seat in the Western States there is a place set apart as a place of exhibition of the products of the country. In the state capitals are rooms, sometimes buildings where a general exhibit is made and every visitor there is shown what the state and each particular county can do.

This same plan has been carried out by the state and county immigration boards at the great exhibitions, and the result has been beneficial as settlers have been attracted by the exhibits and have gone into localities which might otherwise have been neglected territory.

Hawaii is but developing into a place where a little of the surplus population of the United States may find an outlet, it offers opportunities in a half-hearted way for men with small capital to come here and take up land and embark in the coffee industry, but up to the hour of this paper going to press there has not been a government exhibit of the products of the islands where tourists could inspect them. If they want to see rice growing they are told to take a tram car and ride out Palama way until they found a field of water with bunches of grass growing. If their desire was to see sugar cane in its natural state a trip to Ewa is necessary. And this, too, with a Bureau of Agriculture organized with the avowed purpose of benefiting agriculturists particularly and the country generally.

But this backnumberism is going to experience a change unless the red-taped wheels of government interfere. Commissioner Marsden has hooped it over Hawaii and has more than a theoretical knowledge of coffee in consequence. Prof. Koebele, "the bug man," has been in every state and territory in the United States and knows the benefits of liberal advertising, and when two such poles meet the ties of anti-deluvianism are sure to burst asunder and mark an epoch in the history of Hawaii.

Today Prof. Koebele leaves for Hawaii on a bug hunting expedition; yesterday he conferred with Commissioner Marsden and jointly they decided that the one thing needful in Hawaii, next to a sewerage system, is a proper government exhibit of the products of the country, and, as an auxiliary, the bugs that have done so much to make the heart of the florist and the planter sad.

"For two hundred dollars," said the professor, "the room next to us could be put in condition for an exhibit that would be of untold value to tourists and benefit to the country; you could have specimens of rice, canaigre, sugar cane and coffee."

"And it would be good thing to have an exhibit of some of the bugs," broke in the commissioner.

"Certainly, it would not be perfect without something of the kind. And that room would be most convenient to tourists and those interested. The conditions are good for having palms of every variety growing and these, too, would add interest to the exhibition."

Commissioner Marsden agreed and added that some of the fibre plants would be necessary. The only question seemed to be as to the possibility of securing the room. It was intended to be used for the Legislature at the last session, but this was changed, and if there was no danger of its being used by the government for any other purpose there seems to be no obstacle in the way of a first class exhibit in the near future. Commissioner Marsden is in hearty accord with Prof. Koebele, all that is needed, perhaps, is for the Government and the merchants to "push it along."

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Unknown Vessel Wrecked off Coast of Patagonia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Falkland Islands, off the eastern coast of Patagonia, were in May the scene of a marine disaster involving the loss of nearly twenty American lives, which as yet remains wrapped in mystery.

But few details of the disaster have been received from the United States (Consul) at Port Stanley. Consul Miller reports that on the evening of May 14 word was brought that a ship, evidently of American build, had struck on Billy Rock, The Falkland Islands Company's launch was pressed into service with a volunteer force and went to the rescue. The rough sea Captain McPherson found prevented him from getting close to the ship. He brought her, however, near enough to count fourteen men in the rigging, who hailed him in English and begged him to rescue them.

Captain McPherson put back to port for a lifeboat and returned immediately, but before he arrived the ship had broken up. The rescue party stood by all night in the hope of picking up survivors, but after sixteen hours of unwearied effort gave up the hope of saving life and returned to Port Stanley.

Late in May a diver who went down into the vessel was unable to ascertain its name or hailing port. The only trace of humanity found on board was the body of a young woman about 18 years of age dressed in a maroon colored dress goes gown and a watch chain about her neck, but nothing that could furnish a clue to her identity. The body was buried according to the Episcopal rite by the Government of the Falkland Islands.

Several articles were recovered from the wreck, but the only one giving any identity to the wreck was part of a lawn mower marked "Philadelphia Lawn Mower." The receivers of the condensers, of which the diver reports a number of different sizes, were marked, "Manufactured for Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, San Francisco and Sacramento."

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Watsonville Beet Sugar Factory Resumes Operations.

Large Number of Employees Engaged in the Mill—Refuse Utilized as Fodder for Cattle.

WATSONVILLE (Cal.), Aug. 6.—The arrival of a load of beets for the Western Beet Sugar Factory this morning opened the campaign for the season. In a few days it is expected that there will be enough beets on hand to start the factory and keep it running, as the farmers in the Salinas, Hollister and San Juan valleys have commenced to harvest their beets and to ship them to this place.

Most of the beets shipped here come over the Pajaro Railroad, a private enterprise of Claus Spreckels, which runs from Salinas to this place, carrying beets and onions. On the return trips the crude sugar is taken to Moss Landing, where it is shipped by steamer to the refinery in San Francisco.

This is the first year that beets have come from San Juan, and the farmers have great expectations in regard to the outcome of their undertaking. If the soil is adapted to the culture of beets, almost all of the farmers in that vicinity will plant beets next year, as more can be made by planting beets than by raising cereals.

The beet industry is one of the chief occupations of the Pajaro valley. After the beet seed is drilled into the soil and commences to grow, it must be thinned out till each plant is one foot apart. This work the farmers let out to contractors, who pay \$1 a day to their employees. The contractor gets 90 cents a ton for thinning the beets, cutting off the tops after the beets have matured and have been plowed, and putting them in piles for the wagons to convey them to the factory. Last year the price was \$1.25, but on account of competition the price dropped to 90 cents this year. A great many Japanese work in the fields, and are well adapted for the labor. Most of the cutting of the tops is done by Chinese, as they are experts in using the large knives for that purpose.

The run this year will exceed former runs as a greater amount of acreage has been planted. At least 110,000 tons of beets will be crushed this year, compared with 77,000 tons last year. The factory runs night and day during its crushing period, and employs about 300 men, divided into two shifts. The shifts alternate working—two weeks at night and two weeks at day. When the factory closes about 100 men are employed putting in new machinery and preparing for the next season's run.

The improved machinery put into the mill in the last two years greatly facilitates the work of the run and does away with a great deal of manual labor. Claus Spreckels has in course of erection, and very near completion, a fine warehouse near the factory. It will be used principally to store sugar, and will have cost when completed \$3500.

A new industry has also been started here and has proved quite profitable to the originators—that of fattening cattle for the market on beet pulp. The beets are run through machinery which cuts them into thin strips. Then the sugar is extracted by boiling. The refuse is carried by buckets run on a trolley system to a pit, where it is dumped in immense piles. This pulp is then mixed with bran and chopped grain and is fed to hundreds of cattle at the feed yards, situated near the factory. This and an abundance of water is all the feed they get, and it is claimed it is the cheapest and quickest fattening process known. Cattle are brought from as far as Arizona to be fed upon this pulp. When the mill first started this pulp was considered of no use, and was taken by rail and dumped at Moss Landing, but since then every bit has been saved. A great many farmers in this vicinity buy it and feed it to their cattle.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

LAST CHAPTER IN A PITIFUL STORY

Gilbert Islanders Returned From
Guatemala Plantations.

MOST OF ORIGINAL PARTY DEAD.

Blackbirding in the South Seas—Re-
collections of the "Tahiti"—The
Helen W. Almy Carries a Cargo of
Human Freight—The New King.

The bark Helen W. Almy, which was
chartered to carry home the human
cargo of Gilbert Islanders which the
ill-fated "blackbird" Montserrat took
to Central America more than five years
ago, arrived in port yesterday after-
noon from Butaritari, after having long
since been given up as lost by her
owners, says the San Francisco Exam-
iner of August 8.

It was in 1890 that Captain Ferguson
conceived the scheme of furnishing
cheap labor to the Guatemalan planters
from the Gilbert Islands. Ferguson had
sailed in the South Seas and was well
acquainted with the habits of the na-
tives and with the rulers of the groups.
He made a contract with the planters
to furnish 300 men, women and children
at so much a head, the King of the Gil-
berts being one of the parties to the
contract. Ferguson chartered the brig
Tahiti in San Francisco, ostensibly for
a trading voyage in the South Seas, and
left here in command of the vessel in
person.

The fateful voyage of the Tahiti is
still fresh in the memories of men who
have to do with shipping. Very unex-
pectedly one day she appeared at
Drake's bay, having been blown many
miles out of her course. During her
stay in the bay the secret of her mis-
sion leaked out. Penned up below deck
like so many cattle were 270 Gilbert
Islanders of both sexes and all ages,
consigned to the planters of Guatemala.
The Government confessed its lack of
power to interfere in the traffic of hu-
man beings, and the Tahiti sailed away
with her cargo of "blackbirds."

The vessel was found several months
later, bottom up, off the Central Ameri-
can coast. She had been capsized and
not a soul on board was saved.

Captain Ferguson had remained in
San Francisco and made arrangements
to send a vessel for another cargo of
the islanders. The second venture was
more successful, about 300 natives be-
ing delivered over to their masters.

After this Captain Ferguson went in-
to partnership with Captain Blackburn
of the steamer Montserrat, and together
they landed about 500 more Gilbert
Islanders to the planters.

It was part of the planters' contract
to return the islanders to their homes
at the expiration of their term of ser-
vice, and this is how the Helen W.
Almy happened to be chartered for
her mission. She left here the latter
part of January for Ocos, and was to
proceed to Butaritari, from whence she
was to return home direct. She should
have been here two months ago. As the
days wore on and she failed to put in
her appearance, the owners grew un-
easy lest she should have met with the
fate of the Tahiti. Finally they gave
her up as lost.

The log of the bark touching on the
islanders is a sad chapter to the dra-
matic story of the barter in human
flesh. Out of the 800 natives who were
carried to Ocos, only 225 returned to
their island home. About thirty elected
to remain in Guatemala. The rest had
succumbed to the malarial airs of Cen-
tral America and were laid to rest in
the soil.

"We expected to have about 400 or 500
passengers," said Captain Pederson,
but when we reached Ocos there were
but 227. The rest had died, except 28
or 30 who refused to return to their
homes. On the trip to Butaritari two
of the men died and two children were
born on the voyage. The natives seem-
ed pleased with their surroundings on
board ship, but showed no signs as to
whether they were pleased at going
home or not. During the voyage they
were kept below most of the time, be-
ing brought on deck for airing when
the weather was fine. What became of
them after they got ashore I do not
know, for our work was done when we
landed them in the boats.

"The old King who had contracted for
the natives had died some time be-
fore we reached the islands. I do not
know how the islanders fared on the
plantations, but they all seemed to have
money.

"The new King is a son of the old
man, and he is about 16 years of age.
When he first got into power he pro-
ceeded to run things with a pretty high
hand, but he was speedily called down.
He strutted about considerably until
the British Commissioner told him that
if he did not behave himself he would
take his throne away from him. This
had the effect of quieting the young
monarch, and he held the throne, and
his peace too.

"We came up from Butaritari in bal-
last, as it was intended we should, and
our long trip was partly due to the bad
condition of the ship and partly to ad-
verse winds. We missed the trades en-
tirely. While at Butaritari I engaged
four natives to clean the vessel's bot-
tom of grass and barnacles. They did
fairly well and helped us along on our
voyage, but the ship has still lots of
grass clinging to her."

AZTEC COMING WITH COAL.

Will Take Cargo From Nuanaimo
For Pacific Mail.

Before the Pacific Mail steamer Aztec,
now in this port, returns to the Pana-
ma way run, where she has been en-
gaged since she came around the Horn
from London, she will make a trip as
a collier from Nuanaimo to Honolulu,
says the Chronicle of August 8.

The ships employed by the Mail Com-
pany in traveling between the Central
American way ports seldom come to
San Francisco unless in need of repairs,
and as the Aztec came here in almost
perfect condition and carrying a light
cargo, nothing that could not easily
have been handled by the regular Pana-
ma liners, considerable surprise was
caused by her arrival here a few days
ago.

The Pacific Mail Company has to
keep a supply of coal at Honolulu to
replenish the bunkers of its China steam-
ers, and ordinarily this fuel comes
from the mines of New South Wales,
Australia, where the Newcastle miners
struck work late last spring, the supply
of Australian coal was shut off, and
though one large colliery has started up,
there is a great fleet of empty ves-
sels lying in wait for cargoes in New-
castle harbor. In fact very little coal
has come out of New South Wales since
the strike began. As a result the fuel
reserve of the Pacific Mail Company at
Honolulu ran low. A few weeks ago the
Mail Company received the news that
its Hawaiian coal reserve must be re-
plenished, and soon; and then it was
decided to bring the Aztec up from
Panama and let her carry a cargo from
Nuanaimo to Honolulu. It is expected
that after one trip the Aztec will re-
turn to the Panama way port business,
as the Australian coal must begin com-
ing this way again soon.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Chinese Gamblers Galore Come Up
Before the District Judge.

The four batches of Chinamen arrest-
ed Sunday for gambling were up in the
police court for trial yesterday morn-
ing. There were thirty-one cases in all,
thirteen of which plead guilty and were
sentenced the usual fine of \$10 and
costs. The remainder plead not guilty
and were discharged.

Ah Kau plead guilty to the charge of
selling spirituous liquor without a li-
cense. Sentence suspended.

Ah Hoy and Koon Chat plead guilty
to the charge of unlawful possession
of opium and were sentenced each to
spend one month in jail.

Hi Chong, Yuen Wat and Ah Chung
pleaded not guilty to the charge of as-
sault on Iokepa Kalaulu. Found not
guilty and discharged.

CASE OF DOGS.

There was a case in the police court
yesterday morning that proved very in-
teresting to those who were present to
hear the testimony. The main point in-
volved was a lot of some dozen or fif-
teen dogs which live in the premises
owned by natives opposite Macfarlane's
brewery in Iwilei.

On August 12, Li Chong, Yuen Wat
and Ah Chong, three Chinamen who
make a business of raising pigs in the
vicinity of the brewery at Iwilei, were
arrested for assault, on a warrant sworn
out by Iokepa Kalaulu. The case was
postponed until yesterday, when the
three Chinamen concerned were found
not guilty.

According to the testimony given at
the trial, and from stories collected
from people living in the vicinity of the
brewery, the places of the natives oppo-
site simply swarm with dogs of all col-
ors and descriptions, which, on ac-
count of hunger or other reasons,
pounce out upon passers-by, and ani-
mals, to their great discomfort, and at
times great pain. They are neither
chained nor kept in kennels, but roam
about at will.

According to Dr. Monsarrat's testi-
mony, that agent of the Board of Health
always carries a number of rocks in his
carriage when passing the place early
in the morning on his way to the slaugh-
ter houses. He affirmed that it was
not safe to go past the place with-
out a weapon of some kind as a de-
fense.

Johnson, another witness, in reply to
a question asked by Judge De La
Vergne in regard to the natives setting
the dogs on to Chinamen, replied that
they did not need "slicing." They were
always ready to do that without com-
mand. He said that he never went past
the place without a club or a pocketful
of rocks.

Iokepa Kalaulu, the complaining
witness, put on a very aggrieved look
when he took the stand, and swore that
the three Chinamen had attacked him
at about 11 o'clock on the evening of
August 11th, and had treated him in a
shameful manner. Yuen Wat hit him
over the head with a rope, Ah Chong
clubbed him with a stick, and Li Chong
did the same act with a board.

How Iokepa could have imagined all
these things is a point beyond compre-
hension, but he was the only one who
said what he did. The Chinamen all
said that the dogs ran after them, that
they beat them off and that Iokepa at-
tacked one of the number with a board
torn from the fence near by.

The dogs have been retired by the
natives to the back of the premises
since the trouble, but it is only a matter
of time until they will be allowed to
run out into the public highway again.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

DAY SESSION OF
SUMMER SCHOOL

Exhibit of Needlework From the
Kailua School.

DR. DRESSLAR'S PEDAGOGY CLASS

Effect of Divided Attention to Teach-
ing—The Class in Methodology.
How Children should be Taught.
Application a Formal Step, Etc.

A very neat picture of a steamship
done in needle work lies on the desk
of the reception room in the High
School. It is the work of a twelve-year-
old girl in the Kailua, Hawaii, school.
Next year the Summer School will
probably have a regular department for
exhibitions from various schools.

The class in Nature Study this morn-
ing were called upon to report the
growth of the seeds they had planted,
the drawing class has left a vacancy
as there is no one to take Miss French's
place. Miss Duncan was absent this
morning and Mr. Townsend took her
class in methods of teaching reading.

The afternoon work began as usual
with Dr. Dresslar in the class in Ped-
agogy. In the pedagogy the subject of
attention was considered and illustrat-
ed by some very interesting experi-
ments. Dr. Dresslar held up a pointer
and requested the class to hold their
pencils to one side and look at the
pointer while the attention was to be
fixed on upon the pencil. This was
found to be difficult. The tendency was
to turn the eyes to the pencil. He then
had the class shut their eyes and listen
for taps on the table. As the taps were
few and far apart, most of the class
found themselves bracing against the
desk, pushing against the floor and some
even held their breath. "This
illustrates," said Dr. Dresslar, "the
close connection between muscular ten-
sion and attention. You would soon tire
if kept at this strain. But you are
much stronger than the children under
your care. Good attention requires a
good, strong, rested muscular system.
Yet we must have attention." Thirty-
five teachers requested to stand up and
join hands. Then bidden to shut their
eyes. Dr. Dresslar touched the first,
the first squeezed the hand of the sec-
ond, the second squeezed the hand of the
third and so on around to the last
who held up his free hand. The opera-
tion was rapid and took 11 seconds.
Almost one-third of a second to a per-
son. "Too slow. You did not give your
full attention." The second repeti-
tion reduced the time to 7 seconds.
"You see what a difference it makes
when you give your whole mind to it.
The value of education to the individ-
ual is the power it gives. Much of this
is right along this line of concentra-
tion. Now relax all of your muscles
and try to think. Just as soon as you
begin to think your muscles stiffen up.
do they not? Then the moral is don't
let your classes lop around."

In the last experiment Mr. Dumas
and Mr. Townsend each tried to multi-
ply a row of figures and repeat at the
same time the first verse of "Mary had
a little lamb." Each gave it up after the
first figure.

This illustrates the effect of divided
attention. A girl goes to a party at
night and tries to study geography the
next day. The party takes the place of
the "lamb," and the geography lesson
is in the same condition that the multi-
plication has been in this experiment.

"This principle of muscle tension ex-
plains mind reading" also. The reader
simply notes the muscular activity of
the one whose "mind" is read. We see
by this how our thoughts, if they be
strong, affect our muscles. The think-
ing of a good thing tends toward work-
ing it out."

Methodology began with the "pre-
sentation" of history.

"History should be presented by a
typical method," said Dr. Dresslar.
"You, however, are or ought to be bet-
ter judges of the method suitable to
your class than I am. I can only help
you to help yourselves. Here are some
hints:

"Be careful that your questions lead
the child to think of the right thing. It
is easy to ask questions: it is hard to
question educationally.
"Lead, but let your pupils be free.
"Give broad but clear directions, so
that each pupil may know what is ex-
pected of him.
"Use oral method at first, but not too
long. The child must get the ability
to read and must learn to love reading.
"Afterwards have them read and
then tell you the substance of what they
have read.
"The next of the formal steps is com-

pare Oahu and Molokai. I must be
well acquainted with the charac-
teristics of each, must I not? It is
much more difficult thing to compare
characters or peoples. Therefore com-
parison in history teaching will come
much later than in science teaching.
Don't hurry the child. Many things
that are easy for you are beyond his
reach.

"The next step is abstraction. In
finding the greatest common divisor of
12, 18, 24 and 36, I first divide them
into their prime factors, then find which
factors are common, and then combine
these factors to form the greatest com-
mon divisor.

"Followed the same way in history.
Analyze your characters, compare the
elements and those common to both or
all as the case may be, and combine
these common elements. It is a diffi-
cult thing to say 'Washington is like
Lincoln in just such and such condi-
tions.' 'Hamilton is like so-and-so in
just such a way.' It requires deep
thought. Don't try it too early. Yet
when the pupil can stand it, give it to
him. It is the best kind of strong food.
"Application is the fifth formal step.
This must also be handled with care,
or we shall get results like the little
girl's essay on the cow. She had been
taught to make a moral application al-
ways. So she wrote: 'A cow has four
legs, two horns, two eyes and a tail.
Therefore we must all be good.' Don't
preach. Let your boy read the Life
of George Washington and make his
own application.

A Christening.
The infant son of Ensign F. H. Brown
of the U. S. S. Adams, and Mrs. Brown,
was christened in St. Andrew's Cath-
edral by the Rev. Alex Mackintosh yes-
terday afternoon in the presence of a
large representation of Honolulu so-
ciety people. Lieutenant Harrison was
godfather and Mrs. N. R. Harris god-
mother. The child was named Spencer
Dodge Brown.

Paty-Mott-Smith.
Miss Annie Paty was married to Er-
nest Mott-Smith at the home of the
bride's parents on Nuuanu avenue last
night, the ceremony being performed in
the presence of the immediate relatives
by the Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiaho.
Mr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith will leave
for Hawaii on the Kinau this morning.

LOCAL BREVITIES.
A notice of change in sailing time of
Kinau from Hilo appears today.

Mrs. W. A. Kinney was reported last
night as being in a much improved
physical condition.

A Japanese prisoner was brought
down from Kohala on the Kinau yes-
terday. He is committed on the charge
of embezzlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker will celebrate
their silver wedding at Mana, Hawaii,
on August 23rd, surrounded by mem-
bers of the family. A jolly occasion is
sure to be the result.

The Kinau brought news of a very
heavy rain at Pahala plantation, Kau-
ai, on Wednesday, August 12th, and also
the fact of the continuation of the work
of grinding at that place.

Marshal Brown left for Kailua yes-
terday morning on business in con-
nection with his department. He will
go from Kailua to Hilo, returning on
the next trip of the Kinau.

A letter was received by the Board
of Health last week addressed to
"Walter M. Gibson, President of the
Board of Health, Honolulu. Mr. Gib-
son has been dead about eight years.

Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who
was one of the committee appointed by
the Republican Convention to notify
Mr. Hobart of his nomination as Vice-
President, visited Hawaii a year ago
last May.

Prof. Koebel leaves today for a tour
of Maui and Hawaii. He will visit the
volcano and hunt bugs which are found
only in that region. He will inspect
the various coffee plantations and in-
vestigate the conditions.

Miss Anna Paris of Kailua, Hawaii,
a passenger on the Australia, will visit
friends in New York City. Upon her
return she will make her permanent
home at Pearl City Peninsula, in the
house known as "Waterhouse Villa."

The little Chinese girl whose story
was published in this paper Friday
morning, and who was surrendered
by her bondsman later in the day and
locked up at the police station, was
released on Saturday upon the request
of ex-Judge Magoon and provided for
by Mrs. Magoon.

The teachers' excursion to Waianae
on Saturday was a successful one. Be-
side Minister Cooper and Mr. and Mrs.
B. F. Dillingham, 156 teachers took
part. Through the kindness of Judge
Widemann, the grove was thrown open
to them, and elegant refreshments
served.

John Hassinger, who has been away
in the States for several months in the
interests of his health, returned yes-
terday afternoon having arrived in Ma-
hukona on the brig J. D. Spreckels
Wednesday, August 12th, just in time
to catch the Kinau for this port. He is
looking in the very best of health and
says he is glad to be back on good old
Hawaiian soil.

In a letter from Puna, Hawaii, receiv-
ed by the Kinau yesterday, the writer
expressed himself as follows: "The
heat is something terrible here. All
vegetable matter seems to be drying up
down near the shore, and the springs
have all run dry, a very serious matter
indeed. As I write, which is just a day
before the departure of the Kinau for
Honolulu, the situation is becoming
worse."

The Free Kindergarten Association
is very fortunate in being able to en-
gage Miss Lawrence, a graduate of the
Kindergarten Training Class of the
Cook County Normal School, Chicago,
to direct the Honolulu Training Class
and supervise the free kindergartens
next year. Miss Lawrence is unquali-
fiedly recommended by Miss Allen, the
principal, and by Col. F. W. Parker,
whose educational judgment is authori-
tative in the United States and Europe.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CRITICISM.

A Japanese Christian Says Re-
ligion is Growing.

NO DECLINE IN MISSIONARY WORK

Percentage of Christians Increasing.
Students Educated Abroad—Its In-
fluence Has Benefited the Nation.
Many Japanese in High Life, Etc.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to contra-
dict in your valuable paper an article
published in the Bulletin of August
15th, entitled "Religion in Japan." It
is based on a communication received
from one of the most influential Jap-
anese business men of Honolulu.
Everyone who reads this article knows
that the statements are false, but in
justice to my race, I deem it advisable
to write a few lines.

He commences by stating that the
percentage of Christians in Japan is so
small as to be insignificant, and winds
up by claiming that commercial inter-
ests, etc., caused by the knowledge
gained from the foreign mercantile
class, are the causes of Japan's forward
movement. Religion has nothing what-
ever to do with it.

I read the article over several times,
and it made me feel as if I was looking
all day for a seed in two bushels of
chaff, and when I did find it, the thing
was not worth the search. So far as I
can see with my naked eye, his seed is
"Prejudice."

He may be a successful business man,
but I doubt whether he can tackle "Re-
ligion," a small but a very difficult
word to digest.

It is true that the percentage of
Christians is small, but Rome was not
built in a day. Small may the per-
centage be but that it is growing larger
and larger yearly shows what an in-
fluence Christianity has. Statistics
prove that it is not limited only to the
coolie class, but a great many of them
are from the middle and higher classes.
To what facts "one-think-he-is-a-phi-
losopher" has based his statements up-
on, I do not know, perhaps to the
"wheels" that are or have been run-
ning in his head.

Rev. D. C. Greene, who is the leader
of the Tokio mission under the Ameri-
can Board and who has lived in Japan
for the last 25 or 30 years, has contrib-
uted a valuable article entitled "The
Christian Movement in Japan," in the
English edition of the "Far East" of
Feb. 20th, 1896. It would do well for
our mislead Satanic philosopher to read
it.

I quote here a few lines of Rev. D. C.
Greene's article:

"The progress of Christianity in Jap-
an since 1873 has been very rapid, far
beyond the most sanguine hopes of the
missionaries and their constituents.
The total number of enrolled Christians
including the adherents of the Roman
Catholic, Greek and Protestant church-
es, is not far from 112,000, representing
a Christian population of not less than
200,000. There are 770 organized con-
gregations and probably more than
that number of unorganized Christian
communities. These are cared for by
1300 native ministers, ordained and un-
ordained. The children in Protestant
Sunday schools number 30,000, while
those in day and boarding schools are
over 14,000. These communities and
schools are found all over the Empire
and everywhere exert an influence out
of all proportion to their numbers.
Whether we take the Imperial diet, the
civil service, the officers and students
of the Imperial University as the field
of our investigation, the number of
Christians will be found several times
larger than the normal proportion.
Even in the army and navy, Christiani-
ty has obtained a firm hold, and the
Christian soldiers and sailors have re-
ceived the hearty commendation of the
highest officers. In literature also,
while no Christian writer can be said
to have gained great eminence, an in-
spection of the lists of contributors to
the goodly number of Christians whose
opinions always receive respectful at-
tention.

"Perhaps no better illustration need
be given of the high intellectual level
to which the Christian community as-
pires than the large number of its
young men who have studied abroad.
What the aggregate for the whole
Christian community may be, it is
impossible to say with any definite-
ness; but more than eighty such stu-
dents are to be found in connection
with a single ecclesiastical organiza-
tion. The aggregate is considerably
over two hundred. Some of these men
have won distinction in the best uni-
versities of Europe and America. They
are not, it is true, all of them engaged
in distinctively Christian work, and
some have disappointed the hopes of
their friends; but making every reason-
able allowance, we yet have a large
body of educated Christian men who
are in their different ways contributing
to the growth of a Christian public
sentiment. That such a sentiment is
spreading far outside the Christian
churches will be admitted by all care-
ful observers.

"The numerous societies working in
the interest of social reform are un-
questionably due to Christian sugges-
tion. A Buddhist magazine has lately
stated that there are not less than two
hundred such societies, some under

Buddhist and some under Christian aus-
pices. The agitation which these or-
ganizations embody is gaining in power
every day. It represents ethical ideals
which have been formed under Chris-
tian influences, but which have been
accepted by tens of thousands who do
not call themselves Christians."

Commercial interest and a desire to
advance in various ways, caused by the
knowledge gained from the foreign
mercantile class, are the causes of Jap-
an's forward movement, so says the
influential business man (?). True, but
who are the foreign mercantile class?
Are they not Christians? Who nego-
tiated a treaty with Japan in 1854
which gave to the United States two
ports of entry? Was it not Commodore
Perry, and did he not represent a
Christian nation? What is one of the
causes that hastened Japan to enter the
family of nations? It is the influence
of Christianity. Are these not adequate
proofs that there Religion (Christiani-
ty) has something to do in building up
a nation? I think it has a great deal
to do. I hope our philosopher (?) will
awake from his somnolent. Perhaps it
would be better for him to click, click
with the "soroban" (abacus) and in-
crease his exchequer so that he may
contribute to the Christian cause.

A JAPANESE WHO BELIEVES IN
CHRISTIANITY.
Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.

NAPOLEON'S VALUE OF VICTORY.
It Finds a Striking Counterpart in Re-
cent World Triumphs.

Napoleon knew well the value of vic-
tory. After Austerlitz the world seem-
ed his. Fame invited, fortune favored,
everything stimulated his aspiring am-
bition. With growing power he gath-
ered the fruits of victory. And so has
it ever been. Success succeeds. A
notable illustration of this truth is fur-
nished by the great victories won at
the World's Fair in '93 and the Califor-
nia Midwinter Fair in '94 by Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder. Ever increas-
ing sales and popularity have been the
result. The people have promptly rat-
ified the official verdicts that declared
Dr. Price's, for leavening power, keep-
ing qualities, purity and general ex-
cellence the "foremost baking powder in
all the world." Quite as quickly
as the great Emperor do they know the
value of a victory that means world-
wide supremacy.

"Painted Red."

The beautiful poinciana regia trees
are now in full bloom, and the brilliant
scarlet flowers may be seen in many of
the lawns fronting on nearly all the
streets of the city. From the Masonic
Hall to the head of Emma street no less
than twenty-eight or thirty of these
trees of paradise may be counted, all in
full bloom, making a most attractive
display. Their numbers seem to be in-
creasing each year, and during July
and August the town may be said to be
literally "painted red," at least so an
enthusiastic tourist remarked.

Defends Mr. Heffernan.

Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.
To the Public:—I, the undersigned,
do certify that C. A. Heffernan, recently
arrested "for investigation," the in-
ference being that he was implicated in
a robbery from me of money, was not in
my company, nor did I play cards with
him in the Penthouse saloon or any-
where else; nor did I ever accuse Mr.
Heffernan of robbing me; nor did I
cause his arrest. W. A. SMITH.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of
thousands at this season.
They have no appetite; food
does not relish and often fails to digest,
causing severe suffering. Such people
need the toning up of the stomach and
digestive organs, which a course of Hood's
Sarsaparilla will give them. It also puri-
fies and enriches the blood, cures that dis-
tress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an
appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and
builds up and sustains the whole physical
system. It so promptly and effectively
relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures
nervous headaches, that it seems to have
almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion
for some time. After eating anything
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great difficulty and distress. Last fall I
began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am
glad to say that my stomach trouble has
entirely disappeared. I can now eat a
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and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's
Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous
spells." JOHN H. HOMBIGHAM, JR.,
Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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biliousness, 25 cents.

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Warland, Master, will sail from New
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1st, 1896.

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SUMMER SCHOOL STILL STRIVING.

Miss French's Term as Instructor
in Drawing Closed.

PROF. DRESSLAR'S DOUBLE DUTY

Inspector Townsend Takes Prof.
Scott's Class—Dr. Lyons Continues
His Interesting Geology Talks—Rev.
Palmer Tells Caesar's Pirate Story.

The morning session passed as usual except for the farewell of Miss French to the drawing class. The class has progressed wonderfully, but Miss French has done all she promised to do and all she can do in justice to her other work. It is not yet decided what will take the place of this class on the program.

Dr. Dresslar's classes keep growing. Both were held in the reception room yesterday so as to accommodate those who wished to be present. In pedagogy Dr. Dresslar said:

"Wishing to see the comparative tenacity of ideas in old and young, I have tested college professors and children with these weights. The children came much nearer the truth, because the ideas already in the professors' minds led them astray. This illustrates again that you must know what is in your pupils' minds. Get near to them with pure sympathy. You wouldn't try to make potatoes grow top down, bottom up, would you? Do not try to make the child mind grow unnaturally, either."

Dr. Dresslar then drew a couple of lines on the board and asked how far apart. "Six inches." He then drew a representation of a small steamer at the upper side, a couple of curves for birds, made the under line wavy, and it seemed miles away. "Why? Because I have put in a new idea, and that changes the whole picture in its meaning to us. Don't be old fogies. A Democrat sees with Democratic eyes. A Republican with Republican eyes. A Methodist with Methodist eyes. As we grow old we have no place for new truth. That is what I mean by old foginess. Let us hold ourselves ready to accept anything that is proven, and not be too sure of anything that is not proven. Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know' when that is the truth."

Miss Mudge's class in number teaching was transferred to the rear room to make way for the increased membership of the class in methodology.

Dr. Dresslar began by saying: "Let me repeat that the chief end of teaching history, to my mind, is the formation of moral notions in the mind of the child. Don't accept this because I say so, but think it out honestly for yourself. I think so because it gives the best opportunity for forming moral notions—that is, in connection with literature."

"I speak of this here because this is the basal preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the pupil has already been spoken of. But besides this general preparation there must be a daily preparation. Do you assign lessons? Do you help your pupils? I don't mean tell. But you must get the helpful ideas on top. Suppose I am teaching a class about a wolf, and they know nothing about it previously. If I call up their idea of a dog, will they not more readily understand the wolf?"

"So much for preparation. Now for presentation. Don't tell the child what you think or what somebody else thinks but give him a chance to think for himself. Here is an example: 'If you were shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean, and found an old log house in one corner of the island, and a boat with broken arrows in the bottom, what would you know?' So take up the life of Columbus, for instance. Give the pupil plenty of material and let him form his conception himself."

In answer to a question: "Of course you can't take everything if you do this way, but I don't want you to take everything. Pick out what is best for your purpose and leave out everything else."

Inspector General Townsend took the place of Principal Scott in the History of Education. After a few words on reformation as a revolt against authority in religion, and the movement started by Lord Bacon as a revolt against authority in science, he took up the life of Cummins and read part of a lecture on the great Moravian Bishop, which will be reviewed as a whole later.

Dr. Lyons in the evening completed his work in volcanoes by showing diagrams of Oahu at various stages—first as a number of separate islands, then two masses, then one, and then as raised up from the ocean and cut down by erosion to its present form.

After speaking a few moments on this he said:

"Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure, pushes upward because the top can flow off in different directions. This increases the pressure over the side places and so causes a circulation. The expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water and the vapor pushes up. When a place is cooled the cold air pushes down and on in all directions.

There are three kinds of winds: constant, periodical and variable. The constant must have constant causes, such as evaporation and heat at the poles. The constant winds are the

trade and anti-trade winds. The heated air rises and flows toward the poles and the cold air flows toward the equator. Why, then, do not these winds blow directly north and south? Because the earth is smaller at 30 degrees of latitude than at the equator, and as it all turns around once a day, the winds starting at the slower rate get left behind. The anti-trade winds of 30 degrees (or in the Southern hemisphere, south) get ahead.

"In Asia, with the high mountains on one side and tropical sea on the other, winds blow six months one way and six months the other, and are called monsoons. They do not have the same direction, but blow toward the center of heat.

"Land heats more readily than water because the vapor, the motion and the latent heat of water keeps it nearer an even temperature. Land also cools more readily. So we have land and sea breezes where the more general conditions do not prevent toward land in the day and toward the ocean at night.

"Other winds are caused in the same way—that is, by heated air, but are level, as one spot is heated by the sun and another cooled by the clouds. They always go toward one center and hence are all whirling winds."

Rev. Palmer's lecture in the evening was interesting and in parts amusing. He began by illustrating the power of personal magnetism by telling a story about the experience of Julius Caesar when he was captured by the pirates. "Caesar was a man of mighty influence through his intelligence and commanding presence. When the pirate chief took him on board his vessel he was so impressed with Caesar that he took him into the cabin and made much of him. On the third day he won the admiration to such an extent that they revered him. On the fourth day the pirate was a prisoner in the cabin and Caesar was the captain of the ship. It was his personality that did it."

In dwelling upon the power of love the speaker said that deism of England, infidelity of France and the rationalism of Germany had weakened before the love of Jesus Christ. The lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

WHO DR. DRESSLAR IS.

From Farmer Boy in Indiana to College Professor.

Active Life of the Head of the Summer School—A Writer of Some Note.

Dr. F. B. Dresslar, the head of the Honolulu Summer School, was born in Indiana in 1858, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1889. During the spring term of his junior year he was excused to start a teachers'



DR. DRESSLAR.
Professor at Summer School.

course in the Vincennes University. On graduating he was made principal of the High School at Princeton, Ind., and the following year was made superintendent. He visited California for a short time, and three months after his arrival was elected to a scholarship in Clarke University, of which Stanley Hall is president. Dr. Dresslar was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Education there for three years, but during the second year he was granted a leave of absence and he took the class in philosophy and psychology in the University of Indiana the year after Prof. Jordan went to Leland Stanford University. This position he filled for six months. In the meantime he took the degree of A. M. from the University of Indiana, and Ph. D. from Clarke University in 1893.

He then went to Los Angeles, California, where he was made Professor of Education.

Dr. Dresslar was a farmer boy, but his rapid advance in educational matters has placed him in the front rank of professors in the United States.

He has published a number of articles on education, contributing frequently to the magazines. He has a series of articles on Psychology now running in the Overland Monthly. His thesis for the degree of Ph. D. was "Studies in the Psychology of Touch." Besides being a contributor to the journals, he is corresponding editor of "Kindereferber." He contributed an interesting article on "Habit Degeneration" to the Handbook of Child Study, issued by the Illinois Society. Other writers for this publication were Col. Parker, Stanley Hall, Scripture of Chicago, C. C. Van Dine and Dr. Brown. His paper on "Rapidity of Voluntary Movements" was published in the American Journal of Psychology.

In the Summer School at Coronado, just closed, Dr. Dresslar and one other were the only teachers not connected with the California universities. That he is an active man is shown by the fact that his last lecture at that school was delivered but three hours before he took the train for the north to catch the steamer for Honolulu, and his first lecture here was given only a few hours after his arrival.

Dr. Dresslar's rapid advance in educational matters has placed him in the front rank of professors in the United States.

CHOSE DEATH TO CAPTIVITY.

Half Chinese Girl From San
Francisco Attempts Suicide.

SAVED JUST IN THE NICK TIME

Runs Away From Home—Followed to
Honolulu by Her Husband's Cousin.
Bought Because She Refuses to
Return—Arrested Yesterday.

Nothing else could be heard on the streets last night, but the story of the attempted suicide of "Lucy," the half-Chinese girl who arrived by the Mariposa some two weeks ago, and who was arrested yesterday and held in detention at the police station for the purpose of having her sent back to San Francisco on the Australia today.

At about six o'clock in the evening the night clerk, J. Kalakiela, happened to go back of the Deputy Marshal's office and past the cells on the upper floor. As he did so he looked in through the bars of the cell which had been assigned to "Lucy" and noticed that she was sitting on a chair with her head bent over on one side as if she had fallen asleep.

Gazing a little longer he noticed that her breast was heaving spasmodically and calling the turnkey to his assistance, opened the cell and called to the girl who made no answer, but continued to lean in the same position. Without a moment's delay Kalakiela grabbed the woman and started to raise her up off the chair when he found that a silk handkerchief tightly wound had been tied about her throat and that she had become unconscious. Five or ten minutes longer might have ended in her death.

At first it was sought to untie the handkerchief, but the knots had been tied too well and the four which the girl had succeeded in putting into the handkerchief were immovable. A pocket knife was produced at once and inserted between the neck and the handkerchief. With a vigorous jerk the handkerchief was cleared from the girl's neck who with one long gasp, fell to the floor.

Dr. Emerson was telephoned for at once and arriving a little later, set to work to bring the young lady around again. He worked for quite a while and then succeeded in bringing her to.

When she had recovered sufficiently she told Dr. Emerson the story of her life which, if it be true, should certainly claim the immediate attention of every humane person who reads these lines: "I am a girl of twenty years and was born in San Francisco, California. My mother was a white woman and my father a Chinaman."

"When I was but fourteen years of age I was married to Wong Hee, a Chinaman who did cooking and other odd jobs to make a living."

"Since that time my life has been one chapter of incidents all conducing to my misery and I have lain awake at nights and wandered about the streets during the day, trying to study some way out of the awful situation, but I was powerless for was I not married to the man who daily gave me kicks and cuffs and thrashed me until I was black and blue all over."

"Only a few weeks ago Wong Tuck, a merchant of this city, went up to San Francisco and while there was very often at our house for my husband is a cousin of his."

"Wong Tuck and my husband often talked together and at last I gathered that I was to be sold for the consideration of three or four thousand dollars to whomsoever might see fit to offer the price. I am convinced that my husband would have taken far less at the time for he was very hard up and had no money to buy opium of which drug he is a slave."

"I shuddered at the thought of being sold to the highest bidder and made up my mind to run away to Honolulu and throw myself upon the mercy of my friends of whom I have several here. No sooner had I made up my mind to this than I made my preparations and came to Honolulu on the R. M. S. S. Mariposa about two weeks ago."

"Since that time I have been staying at the home of Chu Sui, manager of one of the Chinese theatres."

"In the meantime my husband had found out where I had gone and Wong Tuck followed me down on the Australia. As soon as he arrived he looked me up and, after finding me, said that I should go back to San Francisco. This I declined to do, whereupon he thrashed me shamefully."

"Today a police officer came to the house and told me I was wanted by the Marshal and then I was locked up in this cell."

Dr. Emerson stated that the girl had become very much worked up over the excitement of the past month and that the attempted suicide was the outcome of this.

"Lucy" was seen by a reporter of this paper while in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday afternoon. She is very good looking, dresses neatly and speaks very good English.

She is sure that she will be sold upon arrival in San Francisco and shrinks at the ordeal of being made to go back.

Lowest Ocean Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. The American line steamer St. Louis, which arrived this afternoon, broke the Southland record for New York record, making the passage in 2 days, 2 hours and 21 minutes, beating the brilliant record made by the St. Paul, 2 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Sells Pithos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lates Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate Diamond, Sperry's Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Who have used our
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Stove is a guarantee that they
are all we claim for them.

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That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

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Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

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AGENTS.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

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ACTION TAKEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner Fund to Remove
Kate Field's Body.

PRESS CLUBS WILL CONTRIBUTE.

What One Woman Can Do—Agent of
Associated Press Takes Part—En-
thusiastic Meeting—Her Wishes
Will be Carried Out Eventually.

A Honolulu correspondent having brought to the attention of the San Francisco Examiner the indifference displayed by Kate Field's former friends, that paper has started a subscription fund to obtain money to settle Miss Field's estate and remove her remains to the United States. The memorial fund thus far amounts to \$62. The Examiner refers to the first day's returns as follows:

"Is the last wish of Kate Field to be considered?" That was the question the Examiner asked yesterday. Already it has been answered, and answered with a rousing "Yes."

Kate Field, known to all the nation as one of its most wide-awake, progressive women, died a few weeks ago in Honolulu. She died suddenly, among friends—for her friends are everywhere—but far from her native land and all associations endeared to her by close ties of kinship. Some strange foreboding filled her mind before leaving this city for her pleasure trip to the Islands, and she asked—strangely, it seemed then—that if she should die in a foreign land her remains might lie in the soil of her own country.

That was her last request, and it must be fulfilled. The Examiner had scarcely called the matter to public attention, at the suggestion of Mrs. Henry E. Highton of this city, a warm personal friend of Miss Field, before subscriptions began coming in. The Press Club held a meeting and promptly agreed not only to head the list with \$50, but to invite individual subscriptions, and further to call the matter to the attention of the various press clubs in the large Eastern cities.

That was a prompt response, telling better than pages of elaborate eulogies the loving hold that Miss Field's memory has on the hearts of her world-wide friends. These responses are merely the beginning, for as soon as the news of the worthy effort that is being made becomes generally known both in California and the East, the subscriptions may be expected to pile up.

Here is one of the letters received, expressing the sentiments of one who is widely known in literary circles:

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1896.
To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir—If every newspaper woman or struggling writer whom Kate Field ever helped or inspired by her brave heart and fearless championship of right, should contribute a dollar to the Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund, the last wishes of this loyal American woman that she might lie at rest in her native land would be carried out. I herewith send \$1, wishing it were many times that amount.

Very truly,
ELIZA D. KEITH.
That is a good suggestion, and worthy of being followed. Another San Francisco lady, Alma E. Keith, gave a similar subscription in closing her subscription, saying:
"May every American whose heart's desire it is to rest at last in our dear native land enclose to the Examiner a like amount, and Kate Field's last wish is fulfilled."

The meeting of the Press Club was one of the largest in its history. John P. Dunning of the Associated Press presided. Nearly every one present had met Kate Field during her visit here some years ago, accompanying the International League of Press Clubs. The rules of the club demand that all financial obligations shall be left to the directors, but the members enthusiastically voted to override that rule in this instance, owing to urgency of the case, and to lead off in the subscription that shall fulfill Kate Field's last earnest wish. There were hints of a larger subscription later, and Secretary Myrtle volunteered to take the matter up personally with the various members of the club, as well as to urge its importance before the directors at their meeting next week. Further than that, Mr. Dunning, agent of the Associated Press, agreed to send a full account of the action of the San Francisco Press Club to various points East, and to call upon the clubs of such cities as Washington, New York, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago to help the good work along.

It was a busy and happy day yesterday for Mrs. Highton, the originator of the movement. She sent dozens of letters to influential friends East. Everywhere she went she found encouragement. She called on Paul Neumann, who has just come from Honolulu, and he promptly entered heartily into the movement, promising the aid of many friends at the Islands, who have been merely waiting for some one to start the subscription ball rolling.

Mrs. Highton is confident of doing more than merely bringing the remains here and shipping them East. She believes funds sufficient to erect an appropriate monument can be raised, and she proposes to see that this is done.

That was a good beginning for one day. The Examiner awaits more subscriptions. Send them in early, addressing them to "The Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund."

The Ship John Ena.

The Hawaiian ship John Ena has arrived in San Francisco and reports as follows: Sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 28, On June 11, in lat. 1:32 S., long. 162:22 W., struck heavy S. E.

gales, which carried away the three lower topsails, topmast, staysail and mainsail; also carried away the main staysail and shifted the cargo to port. From thence to port had variable wind and fine weather.

THE MATERNITY HOME. Report of the Treasurer for Past Six Months.

The following statement with accompanying letters have been received by President Smith of the Board of Health in conformity with the law passed by the Legislature:

Honolulu, August 14, 1896.
Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

Sir—I enclose herewith, as per request, statement of receipts and disbursements of the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896; also the number of patients cared for at the Home during that period.

I remain, yours truly,
EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Number of confinements at the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896: January, 3; February, 1; March, 8; April, 6; May, 4; June, 3. Total number of confinements, 25.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1: Balance cash on hand	\$1,207.05
Feb. 5: Donation from patient	5.00
Feb. 28: Dues Hoola Lahui Soc.	\$1.10
Feb. 29: Int. on Gov. bonds, H. L. Soc., six months	210.00
Premium on \$185 gold	1.85
March 11: Dues Hoola Lahui	8.50
March 26: Donations from patients	35.00
Circus benefit proceeds	285.00
April 10: Dues from H. L. Soc.	10.00
April 13: Gov. appropriation January	150.00
April 18: Donation from Manawalea Society	50.00
April 28: Donations from patients	15.00
April 29: Donation from Theo. H. Davies	250.00
Premium on gold	4.55
May 2: Donation from patients	20.00
May 7: One pay patient	73.80
Dues H. L. Society	10.10
Donations from visitors	6.00
May 9: Gov. for February	150.00
June 20: Donations from patients	9.00
Dues H. L. Society	1.25
Premium on Gold	2.65
1 per cent on silver balance transferred to gold	.74
Total	\$2,586.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

January	\$181.00
February	191.25
March	282.90
April	258.75
May	210.85
June (including physician's salary)	440.65
Total	\$1,565.40

There remains at this date in the hands of the treasurer \$1,021.19.
EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.
Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The prosperity of the time is supposed to be shown by the omnipresence of the bicycle, since every well-to-do man can afford his wheel. An English writer calls attention to the universal feminine fashion of white gloves for morning wear, a style that is adopted alike by women of wealth and by those whose dress is otherwise unobtrusive and even cheap. This writer is puzzled to see how poorer women imitate so cleverly this expensive fashion, for their gloves seem to be always as white as new, even in the underground. It is nonsense, she says, to think cheap white gloves can be cleaned indefinitely; the gloves must be good, and they must be new. Even in England, where gloves are less expensive than in America, this means a continuous outlay, which implies money.

This prevalent item of extravagance hardly seems to indicate that the greater simplicity of living that reformers urge has come. Is it not a relief to us, my sisters, that we are sufficiently far from London and New York to do our morning shopping without gloves, and white gloves at that? I have a profound admiration for one young woman of our city, a charming girl, who fearlessly does as she likes in this matter of wearing gloves. She drives her horses, and even appears at church in her simple wash gowns, her shapely hands ungloved. I have collected a list of reasonable women who are like her in this, and I am quite ready to add the names of others who can bow to the rationale of our unconventional climate.

I have been interested in seeing how some of our modern writers of fiction appealed to the Italians. Carlo Segre, in an Italian magazine, thus scores Thomas Hardy. His Jude the Obscure is "essentially a novel of purpose—the most culpable purpose that can be imagined—to show that man is nothing more than the necessary victim of his social surroundings. Where can one find more melancholy types than those of his hero and heroine? While he admires Hardy as a vigorous and capable writer, he thinks the fine descriptive and analytic passages are 'overshadowed by the dominant colors of the work, which judged as a whole resemble the confused and disjointed nightmare of a fever patient.'"

Grant Allen and Sarah Grand are condemned wholesale, and only on Esther Waters does he bestow a grain of approval. "We might have preferred to have seen the fancy of the author arrested by objects more worthy of his and our attention, but it would be im-

possible to deny that he has placed in their true light the types, customs and sentiments that he has sought out and reproduced.

Speaking of Esther Waters, the subject of that much maligned book is a scullery maid and her associations are likely to be disagreeable, bringing, as they do a great knowledge of London streets and giving a terrible revelation of the evils of betting. It has a great ethical value, however. It paints with little exaggeration the inevitable results of sin, but at the same time it gives a type of heroine "sublime as Cordelia." It shows a grand example in her nobility of soul, her unswerving determination to lead an honest life, her devotion to her boy and her fidelity to her husband.

Perhaps on the whole they were wise who deemed the book unfit for general circulation in Honolulu. These judges may be glad to know that hereafter it will be dropped from the course in Modern Novels at Yale. Not, I am told, because Dr. Phelps considers it "immoral," but out of deference to many friends of the college who have felt uneasy about the bad influence it might have.

Suppose someone gifted with great insight should attempt to do for Honolulu what George Moore has done in this book. Suppose the life in this Esther Waters Second to be that of the Islands, the servants to be Chinese and Japanese, men and women. Suppose again that as in that "betting epic" the wrongs and temptations of English servants were held up to their masters, so in this book we should read how our helpers had toiled and struggled, would any of us feel a personal rebuke?

In the August Bookman Lawrence Hutton has a note on Kate Field. He first met her, he says, in the early sixties, when she was writing editorials for the New York Herald on a salary of \$5,000 a year, "which was considered in those days an enormous price. She was looked upon as the most promising young woman in America." He further describes Miss Field as "ambitious, self-assertive and self-advertising. But she was the soul of honesty and honor. She was one of the cleverest and most self-contained and self-sustaining women of her generation in any country, and hers was one of the most contradictory individualities I have ever known. But the good always and largely predominated over the bad. She never had a home; she died alone as she lived alone."

"Alone," if you please, Mr. Hutton, in being without relatives, not in being without friends. New faces came to her wherever she roamed, new faces and new friends.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

An Illness That Almost Carried Away
An Only Child.

She Suffered Terribly From Pains
In Back, Heart Trouble and
Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost
Despaired of Her Recovery—How
It Was Brought About.

(From the Arnprior, Canada, Chronicle.)

Perhaps there is no better known man in Arnprior and vicinity than Mr. Martin Brennan, who has resided in the town for over a quarter of a century. A reporter of the Chronicle called at his residence not long ago and was made at home at once. During a general conversation Mr. Brennan gave the particulars of a remarkable cure in his family. He said: "My daughter, Eleanor who is now 14 years of age, was taken very ill in the summer of 1892 with back trouble, rheumatism and heart disease. She also became nervous and could not sleep. We sent for a doctor and he gave her medicine which seemed to help her for a time, but she continued to lose in flesh until she was terribly reduced. When first taken ill she weighed one hundred pounds, but she became reduced to sixty pounds, losing forty pounds in the course of a few months. For about two years she continued in this condition, her health in a most delicate state, and we had very little hopes of her ever getting better. Our hopes, what little we had, were entirely shattered when she was taken with a second attack far more serious than the first. This second attack took place about two years after the first. We now fully gave up our minds that she could not live, but where there is life there is hope, and, seeing constantly in the newspapers the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we decided to give them a trial. Before she had finished the first box, we noticed that her appetite was slightly improving, and by the time she had used the second box, a decided improvement had taken place. By the time she had used four boxes more she had regained her former weight of one hundred pounds and was as well as ever she had ever been in her life. Her back trouble, heart affection, rheumatism and sleeplessness had all disappeared. She now enjoys the best of health, but still continues to take an occasional pill when she feels a little out of sorts, and so it passes away. Mr. Brennan also stated that he had used the pills himself and believed that there was no other medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a wearied feeling. In fact he thought that as a blood tonic they were away ahead of all other medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the blood and system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

ADMIRAL STICK TO HIS GUNS.

Admiral Gainsborough was on leave and was visiting his old village home. He was at church, and the lesson was from that portion of Scripture that tells of the shipwreck of St. John. "And the sailors cast three anchors astern," said the clergyman.

"Blasted fools," said Gainsborough, half asleep.
The congregation was horror-stricken and before entire equilibrium had been made the admiral, thinking to say something by way of apology, arose in his pew and remarked:
"Ladies and gentlemen, I was somewhat somnolent when I heard the remark that caused my ejaculation, but I desire to say in self-defence that any blame-fool commander of a ship should be keelhaunched for throwing three anchors astern, for in doing that he would pull the end out of his vessel."

GOOD PEOPLE TO KNOW.

Miss Kingsley, the African traveler, gives an amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of traveling in West Africa," she felt she must go out of mere feminine curiosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied: 'An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station, and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The International Congress for Women's Work will be held in Berlin from September 19th to 26th, and it is the first time such an undertaking has been attempted in Germany. It is encouraging to see the woman's movement making such progress in a country where it has had—still having—a harder struggle for existence than in any nation in Europe, and it is hoped that American women will show their sympathy by taking part in the Congress.

It is said that half the world's production of quinine is used in the United States. Quinine is sold by Italian druggists at from \$50 to \$100 a pound, while the Government gets it for the army at \$5 a pound. It is proposed to make the sale of the drug a government monopoly.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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SKIN



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charge was levied on Spaniards, that he had been issued a clericalman, entirely abandoned refuge in the to say, became new decree ban. The persecutions, that 30,000 families times and sought refuge of Europe. As a bond of his brethren vian boundary. It is all on their knees and he would not let the

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SUMMER SCHOOL STILL STRIVING.

Miss French's Term as Instructor
in Drawing Closed.

PROF. DRESSLAR'S DOUBLE DUTY.

Inspector Townsend Takes Prof.
Scott's Class—Dr. Lyons Continues
His Interesting Geology Talks—Rev.
Palmer Tells Caesar's Pirate Story.

The morning session passed as usual except for the farewell of Miss French to the drawing class. The class has progressed wonderfully, but Miss French has done all she promised to do and all she can do in justice to her other work. It is not yet decided what will take the place of this class on the program.

Dr. Dresslar's classes keep growing. Both were held in the reception room yesterday so as to accommodate those who wished to be present. In pedagogy Dr. Dresslar said:

"Wishing to see the comparative tenacity of ideas in old and young, I have tested college professors and children with these weights. The children came much nearer the truth, because the ideas already in the professors' minds led them astray. This illustrates again that you must know what is in your pupils' minds. Get near to them with pure sympathy. You wouldn't try to make potatoes grow top down, bottom up, would you? Do not try to make the child mind grow unnaturally, either."

Dr. Dresslar then drew a couple of lines on the board and asked how far apart. "Six inches." He then drew a representation of a small steamer at the upper side, a couple of curves for birds, made the under line wavy, and it seemed miles away. "Why? Because I have put in a new idea, and that changes the whole picture in its meaning to us. Don't be old fogies. A Democrat sees with Democratic eyes. A Republican with Republican eyes. A Methodist with Methodist eyes. As we grow old we have no place for new truth. That is what I mean by old fogism. Let us hold ourselves ready to accept anything that is proven, and not be too sure of anything that is not proven. Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know' when that is the truth."

Miss Mudge's class in number teaching was transferred to the rear room to make way for the increased membership of the class in methodology.

Dr. Dresslar began by saying: "Let me repeat that the chief end of teaching history, to my mind, is the formation of moral notions in the mind of the child. Don't accept this because I say so, but think it out honestly for yourself. I think so because it gives the best opportunity for forming moral notions—that is, in connection with literature."

"I speak of this here because this is the basal preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the pupil has already been spoken of. But besides this general preparation there must be a daily preparation. Do you assign lessons? Do you help your pupils? I don't mean tell. But you must get the helpful ideas on top. Suppose I am teaching a class about a wolf, and they know nothing about it previously. If I call up their idea of a dog, will they not more readily understand the wolf?"

"So much for preparation. Now for presentation. Don't tell the child what you think or what somebody else thinks but give him a chance to think for himself. Here is an example: 'If you were shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean, and found an old log house in one corner of the island, and a boat with broken arrows in the bottom, what would you know?' So take up the life of Columbus, for instance. Give the pupil plenty of material and let him form his conception himself."

In answer to a question: "Of course you can't take everything if you do this way, but I don't want you to take everything. Pick out what is best for your purpose and leave out everything else."

Inspector General Townsend took the place of Principal Scott in the History of Education. After a few words on reformation as a revolt against authority in religion, and the movement started by Lord Bacon as a revolt against authority in science, he took up the Life of Cummins and read part of a lecture on the great Moravian Bishop, which will be reviewed as a whole later.

Dr. Lyons in the evening completed his work in volcanoes by showing diagrams of Oahu at various stages—first as a number of separate islands, then two masses, then one, and then as raised up from the ocean and cut down by erosion to its present form.

After speaking a few moments on this he said:

Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure, pushes it away because the top can flow off in different directions. This increases the pressure on the side places and so causes a circulation. This expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water and the vapor pushes up. When a gas is cooled the contraction is toward and out in all directions.

There are three kinds of wind: constant, periodical and variable. The constant wind has constant direction. The periodical wind has constant direction and constant force. The variable wind has variable direction and variable force.

trade and anti-trade winds. The heated air rises and flows toward the poles and the cold air flows toward the equator. Why, then, do not these winds blow directly north and south? Because the earth is smaller at 30 degrees of latitude than at the equator, and as it all turns around once a day, the wind—starting at the slower rate get left behind. The anti trades north of 30 degrees (or in the Southern hemisphere, south) get ahead.

"In Asia, with the high mountains on one side and tropical sea on the other, winds blow six months one way and six months the other, and are called monsoons. They do not have the same direction, but blow toward the center of heat."

"Land heats more readily than water because the vapor the motion and the latent heat of water keeps it nearer an even temperature. Land also cools more readily. So we have land and sea breezes where the more general conditions do not prevent—toward land in the day and toward the ocean at night."

"Other winds are caused in the same way—that is, by heated air, but are level as one spot is heated by the sun and another cooled by the clouds. They always go toward one center and hence are all whirling clouds."

Rev. Palmer's lecture in the evening was interesting and in parts amusing. He began by illustrating the power of personal magnetism by telling a story about the experience of Julius Caesar when he was captured by the pirates. "Caesar was a man of mighty influence through his intelligence and commanding presence. When the pirate chief took him on board his vessel he was so impressed with Caesar that he took him into the cabin and made much of him. On the third day he won the admiration to such an extent that they revered him. On the fourth day the pirate was a prisoner in the cabin and Caesar was the captain of the ship. It was his personality that did it."

In dwelling upon the power of love the speaker said that deism of England, infidelity of France and the rationalism of Germany had weakened before the love of Jesus Christ. The lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

WHO DR. DRESSLAR IS.

From Farmer Boy in Indiana to College Professor.

Active Life of the Head of the Summer School—A Writer of Some Note.

Dr. F. B. Dresslar, the head of the Honolulu Summer School, was born in Indiana in 1858, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1889. During the spring term of his junior year he was excused to start a teachers'



DR. DRESSLAR.
Professor at Summer School.

course in the Vincennes University.

On graduating he was made principal of the High School at Princeton, Ind., and the following year was made superintendent. He visited California for a short time, and three months after his arrival was elected to a scholarship in Clarke University, of which Stanley Hall is president. Dr. Dresslar was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Education there for three years, but during the second year he was granted a leave of absence and he took the class in philosophy and psychology in the University of Indiana the year after Prof. Jordan went to Leland Stanford University. This position he filled for six months. In the meantime he took the degree of A. M. from the University of Indiana, and Ph. D. from Clarke University in 1893.

He then went to Los Angeles, California, where he was made Professor of Education.

Dr. Dresslar was a farmer boy, but his rapid advance in educational matters has placed him in the front rank of professors in the United States.

He has published a number of articles on education, contributing frequently to the magazines. He has a series of articles on Psychology now running in the Overland Monthly. His thesis for the degree of Ph. D. was "Studies in the Psychology of Touch." Besides being a contributor to the journals, he is corresponding editor of "Kinderfebler." He contributed an interesting article on "Habit Degeneration" to the Handbook of Child Study, issued by the Illinois Society. Other writers for this publication were Col. Parker, Stanley Hall, Scripture of Chicago, C. C. Van Liew and Dr. Brown. His paper on "Rapidity of Voluntary Movements" was published in the American Journal of Psychology.

In the Summer School at Coronado just closed, Dr. Dresslar and one other were the only teachers not connected with the California universities. That he is an active man is shown by the fact that his last lecture at that school was delivered but three hours before he took the train for the north to catch the steamer for Honolulu, and his first lecture here was given only a few hours after his arrival.

Dr. Dresslar's lecture on the power of love was one of the most interesting and successful of the series. It was well attended and the lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

CHOSE DEATH TO CAPTIVITY.

Half Chinese Girl From San Francisco Attempts Suicide.

SAVED JUST IN THE NICK TIME.

Rings Away From Home—Followed to Honolulu by Her Husband's Cousin—Boated Because She Refuses to Return—Arrested Yesterday.

Nothing else could be heard on the streets last night, but the story of the attempted suicide of "Lucy," the half-Chinese girl who arrived by the Mariposa some two weeks ago, and who was arrested yesterday and held in detention at the police station for the purpose of having her sent back to San Francisco on the Australia today.

At about six o'clock in the evening the night clerk, J. Kalakiela, happened to go back of the Deputy Marshal's office and past the cells on the upper floor. As he did so he looked in through the bars of the cell which had been assigned to "Lucy" and noticed that she was sitting on a chair with her head bent over on one side as if she had fallen asleep.

Gazing a little longer he noticed that her breast was heaving spasmodically and calling the turnkey to his assistance, opened the cell and called to the girl who made no answer, but continued to lean in the same position. Without a moment's delay Kalakiela grabbed the woman and started to raise her off the chair when he found that a silk handkerchief tightly wound had been tied about her throat and that she had become unconscious. Five or ten minutes longer might have ended in her death.

At first it was sought to untie the handkerchief, but the knots had been tied too well and the four which the girl had succeeded in putting into the handkerchief were immovable. A pocket knife was produced at once and inserted between the neck and the handkerchief. With a vigorous jerk the handkerchief was cleared from the girl's neck who with one long gasp, fell to the floor.

Dr. Emerson was telephoned for at once and arriving a little later, set to work to bring the young lady around again. He worked for quite a while and then succeeded in bringing her to.

When she had recovered sufficiently she told Dr. Emerson the story of her life which, if it be true, should certainly claim the immediate attention of every humane person who reads these lines: "I am a girl of twenty years and was born in San Francisco, California. My mother was a white woman and my father a Chinaman."

"When I was but fourteen years of age I was married to Wong Hee, a Chinaman who did cooking and other odd jobs to make a living."

"Since that time my life has been one chapter of incidents all conducing to my misery and I have lain awake at nights and wandered about the streets during the day, trying to study some way out of the awful situation, but I was powerless for I was not married to the man who daily gave me kicks and cuffs and thrashed me until I was black and blue all over."

"Only a few weeks ago Wong Tuck, a merchant of this city, went up to San Francisco and while there was very often at our house for my husband is a cousin of his."

"Wong Tuck and my husband often talked together and at last I gathered that I was to be sold for the consideration of three or four thousand dollars to whomsoever might see fit to offer the price. I am convinced that my husband would have taken far less at the time for he was very hard up and had no money to buy opium of which drug he is a slave."

"I shuddered at the thought of being sold to the highest bidder and made up my mind to run away to Honolulu and throw myself upon the mercy of my friends of whom I have several here. No sooner had I made up my mind to this than I made my preparations and came to Honolulu on the R. M. S. S. Mariposa about two weeks ago."

"Since that time I have been staying at the home of Chu Soy, manager of one of the Chinese theatres."

"In the meantime my husband had found out where I had gone and Wong Tuck followed me down on the Australia. As soon as he arrived he looked me up and, after finding me, said that I should go back to San Francisco. This I declined to do, whereupon he thrashed me shamefully."

"Today a police officer came to the house and told me I was wanted by the Marshal and then I was locked up in this cell."

Dr. Emerson stated that the girl had become very much worked up over the excitement of the past month and that the attempted suicide was the outcome of this.

"Lucy" was seen by a reporter of this paper while in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday afternoon. She is very good looking, dresses neatly and speaks very good English. She is sure that she will be sold upon arrival in San Francisco and thinks the ordeal of being made to go back.

Lowers Ocean Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The American steamship "St. Louis," which arrived here yesterday, broke the South American record for the route, making the passage in 24 days, 14 hours and 24 minutes, the previous record being 25 days, 14 hours and 24 minutes.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

As the mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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as largely in warm weather as in cooler seasons, because it brings trade. People have begun to look upon this column as one containing facts

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are the handsomest in get-up and best in value you know it is not an exaggeration. It's the same with our stock of

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one at that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with plush lined drawer for silverware.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Canada

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

ACTION TAKEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner: Fund to Remove
Kate Field's Body.

PRESS CLUBS WILL CONTRIBUTE.

What One Woman Can Do—Agent of
Associated Press Takes Part—En-
thusiastic Meeting—Her Wishes
Will be Carried Out Eventually.

A Honolulu correspondent having brought to the attention of the San Francisco Examiner the indifference displayed by Kate Field's former friends, that paper has started a subscription fund to obtain money to settle Miss Field's estate and remove her remains to the United States. The memorial fund thus far amounts to \$62. The Examiner refers to the first day's returns as follows:

"Is the last wish of Kate Field to be considered?" That was the question the Examiner asked yesterday. Already it has been answered, and answered with a rousing "Yes."

Kate Field, known to all the nation as one of its most wide-awake, progressive women, died a few weeks ago in Honolulu. She died suddenly, among friends—for her friends are everywhere—but far from her native land and all associations endeared to her by close ties of kinship. Some strange foreboding filled her mind before leaving this city for her pleasure trip to the Islands, and she asked—strangely, it seemed then—that if she should die in a foreign land her remains might lie in the soil of her own country.

That was her last request, and it must be fulfilled. The Examiner had scarcely called the matter to public attention, at the suggestion of Mrs. Henry E. Highton of this city, a warm personal friend of Miss Field, before subscriptions began coming in. The Press Club held a meeting and promptly agreed not only to head the list with \$50, but to invite individual subscriptions, and further to call the matter to the attention of the various press clubs in the large Eastern cities.

That was a prompt response, telling better than pages of elaborate eulogies the loving hold that Miss Field's memory has on the hearts of her world-wide friends. These responses are merely the beginning, for as soon as the news of the worthy effort that is being made becomes generally known both in California and the East, the subscriptions may be expected to pile up.

Here is one of the letters received, expressing the sentiments of one who is widely known in literary circles:

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1896.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir—If every newspaper woman or struggling writer whom Kate Field ever helped or inspired by her brave heart and fearless championship of right, should contribute a dollar to the Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund, the last wishes of this loyal American woman that she might lie at rest in her native land would be carried out. I herewith send \$1, wishing it were many times that amount.

Very truly,
ELIZA D. KEITH.

That is a good suggestion, and worthy of being followed. Another San Francisco lady, Alma E. Keith, gave a similar subscription in closing her subscription, saying:

"May every American whose heart's desire it is to rest at last in our dear native land enclose to the Examiner a like amount, and Kate Field's last wish is fulfilled."

The meeting of the Press Club was one of the largest in its history. John P. Dunning of the Associated Press presided. Nearly every one present had met Kate Field during her visit here some years ago, accompanying the International League of Press Clubs. The rules of the club demand that all financial obligations shall be left to the directors, but the members enthusiastically voted to override that rule in this instance, owing to urgency of the case, and to lead off in the subscription that shall fulfill Kate Field's last earnest wish. There were hints of a larger subscription later, and Secretary Myrtle volunteered to take the matter up personally with the various members of the club, as well as to urge its importance before the directors at their meeting next week. Further than that, Mr. Dunning, agent of the Associated Press, agreed to send a full account of the action of the San Francisco Press Club to various points East, and to call upon the clubs of such cities as Washington, New York, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago to help the good work along.

It was a busy and happy day yesterday for Mrs. Highton, the originator of the movement. She sent dozens of letters to influential friends East. Everywhere she went she found encouragement. She called on Paul Neumann, who has just come from Honolulu, and he promptly entered heartily into the movement, promising the aid of many friends at the Islands, who have been merely waiting for some one to start the subscription ball rolling.

Mrs. Highton is confident of doing more than merely bringing the remains here and shipping them East. She believes funds sufficient to erect an appropriate monument can be raised, and she proposes to see that this is done.

That was a good beginning for one day. The Examiner awaits more subscriptions. Send them in early addressing them to "The Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund."

The Ship John Eua.

The Hawaiian ship John Eua has arrived in San Francisco and reports as follows: Sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 28. On June 11, in lat. 1:32 S., long. 162:22 W., struck heavy S. E.

gales, which carried away the three lower topsails, topmast, staysail and mainsail, also carried away the main staysail and shifted the cargo to port. From thence to port had variable wind and fine weather.

THE MATERNITY HOME.

Report of the Treasurer for Past Six Months.

The following statement with accompanying letters have been received by President Smith of the Board of Health in conformity with the law passed by the Legislature.

Honolulu, August 14, 1896.
Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

Sir—I enclose herewith, as per request, statement of receipts and disbursements of the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896: January, 3; February, 1; March, 8; April, 6; May, 4; June, 3. Total number of confinements, 25.

I remain, yours truly,
EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Number of confinements at the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896: January, 3; February, 1; March, 8; April, 6; May, 4; June, 3. Total number of confinements, 25.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1: Balance cash on hand	\$1,207.05
Feb. 5: Donation from patient	5.00
Feb. 28: Dues Hoola Lahui Soc.	81.10
Feb. 29: Int. on Gov. bonds, H. L. Soc., six months	210.00
Premium on \$185 gold	1.85
March 11: Dues Hoola Lahui	8.50
March 26: Donations from patients	35.00
Circus benefit proceeds	285.00
April 10: Dues from H. L. Soc.	10.00
April 13: Gov. appropriation January	150.00
April 18: Donation from Manawalea Society	50.00
April 28: Donations from patients	15.00
April 29: Donation from Theo. H. Davies	250.00
Premium on gold	4.55
May 2: Donation from patients	20.00
May 7: One pay patient	73.50
Dues H. L. Society	10.10
Donations from visitors	6.00
May 9: Gov. for February	150.00
June 20: Donations from patients	9.00
Dues H. L. Society	1.25
Premium on Gold	2.65
1 per cent on silver balance transferred to gold	.74
Total	\$2,589.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

January	\$ 181.00
February	191.25
March	282.90
April	258.75
May	210.85
June (including physician's salary)	440.65
Total	\$1,565.40

There remains at this date in the hands of the treasurer \$1,021.19.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The prosperity of the time is supposed to be shown by the omnipresence of the bicycle, since every working man can afford his wheel. An English writer calls attention to the universal feminine fashion of white gloves for morning wear, a style that is adopted alike by women of wealth and by those whose dress is otherwise unobtrusive and even cheap. This writer is puzzled to see how poorer women imitate so cleverly this expensive fashion, for their gloves seem to be always as white as new, even in the underground. It is nonsense, she says, to think cheap white gloves can be cleaned indefinitely; the gloves must be good, and they must be new. Even in England, where gloves are less expensive than in America, this means a continuous outlay, which implies money.

This prevalent item of extravagance hardly seems to indicate that the greater simplicity of living that reformers advocate has come. Is it not a relief to us, my sisters, that we are sufficiently far from London and New York to do our morning shopping without gloves, and white gloves at that? I have a profound admiration for one young woman of our city, a charming girl, who fearlessly does as she likes in this matter of wearing gloves. She drives her horses, and even appears at church in her simple wash gowns, her shapely hands ungloved. I have collected a list of reasonable women who are like her in this, and I am quite ready to add the names of others who can bow to the dictates of our unconventional climate.

I have been interested in seeing how some of our modern writers of fiction appealed to the Italians. Carlo Segre, in an Italian magazine, thus scores Thomas Hardy. His Jude the Obscure is essentially a novel of purpose—the most culpable purpose that can be imagined—to show that man is nothing more than the necessary victim of his social surroundings. Where can one find more melancholy types than those of his hero and heroine? While he admires Hardy as a vigorous and capable writer, he thinks the fine descriptive and analytic passages are "overshadowed by the dominant colors of the work which judged a whole world as the confused and disjointed nightmare of a fever patient."

Grant Allen and Sarah Grand are condemned wholesale, and only on Esther Waters does he bestow a grain of approval. "We might have preferred to have seen the fancy of the author arrested by objects more worthy of his and our attention, but it would be im-

possible to deny that he has placed in their true light the types, customs and sentiments that he has sought out and reproduced.

Speaking of Esther Waters, the subject of that much maligned book is a scullery maid and her associations are likely to be disagreeable, bringing, as they do, a great knowledge of London streets and giving a terrible revelation of the evils of betting. It has a great ethical value, however. It paints with little exaggeration the inevitable results of sin, but at the same time it gives a type of heroine "sublime as Cordelia." It shows a grand example in her nobility of soul, her unswerving determination to lead an honest life, her devotion to her boy and her fidelity to her husband.

Perhaps on the whole they were wise who deemed the book unfit for general circulation in Honolulu. These judges may be glad to know that hereafter it will be dropped from the course in Modern Novels at Yale. Not, I am told, because Dr. Phelps considers it "immoral," but out of deference to many friends of the college who have felt uneasy about the bad influence it might have.

Suppose someone gifted with great insight should attempt to do for Honolulu what George Moore has done in this book. Suppose the life in this Esther Waters Second to be that of the Islands, the servants to be Chinese and Japanese, men and women. Suppose again that as in that "betting epic" the wrongs and temptations of English servants were held up to their masters, so in this book we should read how our helpers had toiled and struggled, would any of us feel a personal rebuke?

In the August Bookman Lawrence Hutton has a note on Kate Field. He first met her, he says, in the early sixties, when she was writing editorials for the New York Herald on a salary of \$5,000 a year, "which was considered in those days an enormous price. She was looked upon as the most promising young woman in America." He further describes Miss Field as "ambitious, self-assertive and self-advertising. But she was the soul of honesty and honor. She was one of the cleverest and most self-contained and self-sustaining women of her generation in any country, and hers was one of the most contradictory individualities I have ever known. But the good always and largely predominated over the bad. She never had a home; she died alone as she lived alone."

"Alone," if you please, Mr. Hutton, in being without relatives, not in being without friends. New faces came to her wherever she roamed, new faces and new friends.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

An Illness That Almost Carried Away
An Only Child.

She Suffered Terribly From Pains In Back, Heart Trouble and Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost Despaired of Her Recovery—How It Was Brought About.

(From the Arnprior, Canada, Chronicle.)

Perhaps there is no better known man in Arnprior and vicinity than Mr. Martin Brennan, who has resided in the town for over a quarter of a century. A reporter of the Chronicle called at his residence not long ago and was made at home at once. During a general conversation Mr. Brennan gave the particulars of a remarkable cure in his family. He said: "My daughter, Eleanor who is now 14 years of age, was taken very ill in the summer of 1892 with back trouble, rheumatism and heart disease. She also became nervous and could not sleep. We sent for a doctor and he gave her medicine which seemed to help her for a time, but she continued to lose in flesh until she was terribly reduced. When first taken ill she weighed one hundred pounds, but she became reduced to sixty pounds, losing forty pounds in the course of a few months. For about two years she continued in this condition, her health in a most delicate state, and we had very little hope of her ever getting better. Our hopes, what little we had, were entirely shattered when she was taken with a second attack far more serious than the first. This second attack took place about two years after the first. We now fully made up our minds that she could not live, but where there is life there is hope, and, seeing constantly in the newspapers the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we decided to give them a trial. Before she had finished the first box, we noticed that her appetite was slightly improving, and by the time she had used the second box, a decided improvement had taken place. By the time she had used four boxes more she had regained her former weight of one hundred pounds and was as well as ever she had ever been in her life. Her back trouble, heart affection, rheumatism and sleeplessness had all disappeared. She now enjoys the best of health, but still continues to take an occasional pill when she feels a little out of sorts, and so it passes away. Mr. Brennan also stated that he had used the pills himself and believed that there was no other medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a wearied feeling. In fact he thought that as a blood tonic they were away ahead of all other medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the blood and system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes, which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

ADmirAL STUCK TO HIS GUNS.

Admiral Gambrough was on leave and was visiting his old village home. He was at church, and the lesson was from the portion of Scripture that tells of the shipwreck of St. John.

"And the sailors cast three anchors, astern," said the clergyman.

"Blasted tools," said Gambrough, half asleep.

The congregation was horror-stricken and before entire equilibrium had been made the admiral, thinking to say something by way of apology arose in his pew and remarked:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I was somewhat annoyed when I heard the remark that caused my ejaculation, but I desire to say in self-defense that any blame-fool commander of a ship should be kept from throwing three anchors astern, for in doing that he would pull the end out of his vessel."

GOOD PEOPLE TO KNOW.

Miss Kingsley, the African traveler gives an amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of traveling in West Africa," she felt she must go out of mere feminine curiosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied 'An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station, and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The International Congress for Women's Work will be held in Berlin from September 19th to 26th, and it is the first time such an undertaking has been attempted in Germany. It is encouraging to see the woman's movement making such progress in a country where it has had—still having—a harder struggle for existence than in any nation in Europe, and it is hoped that American women will show their sympathy by taking part in the Congress.

It is said that half the world's production of quinine is used in the United States. Quinine is sold by Italian druggists at from \$50 to \$100 a pound, while the Government gets it for the army at \$5 a pound. It is proposed to make the sale of the drug a government monopoly.

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Original and Only Genuine
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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HAIR and
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NITRATE OF SODA CALCINED FERTILIZER,
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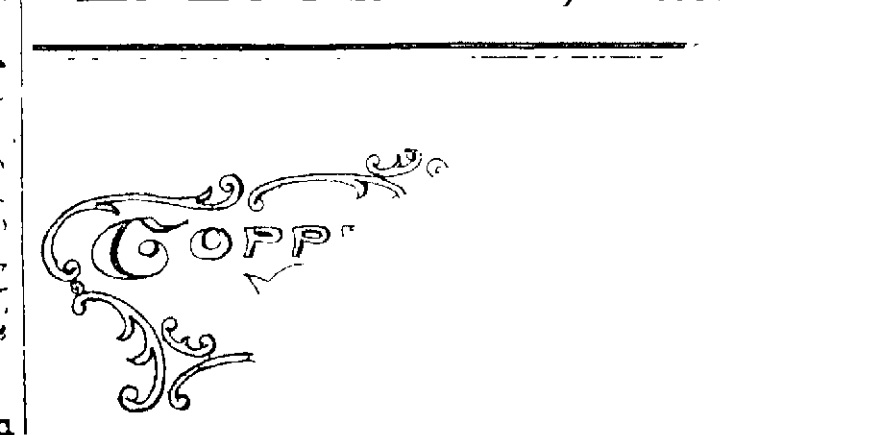
If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself!

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlais, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damask, bleached and unbleached, Bedspread Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at sale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen's
Hon.



JAPAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Oriental Officials Inclined to Seek Western Market.

Counsellor Hayakawa Gives His Views to Financial Journal—Favors Nicaragua Canal.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The opportunities for increasing American trade with Japan are described by S. Hayakawa, Counsellor of the Ministry of Finance and Government Inspector of the Bank of Japan, in an interview to the Manufacturers' Record, published to-day. Hayakawa states that there is an excellent market for cotton, corn, iron, petroleum and machinery in his country, and that by the formation of Japanese steamship companies, which intend to place lines of vessels in service between the ports on the Pacific coast and that country, the Americans will have a much better chance to compete with the European manufacturers.

He says that companies representing \$50,000,000 capital have recently been organized to construct railroad lines, and that a great opportunity is afforded to sell American railway material and rolling stock. As yet no railroad equipment of any kind, or rails, are made in Japan.

Hayakawa is one of the party of Japanese officials, which include steamship men and financiers, who have been traveling through the United States gathering statistics with a view to increasing trade relations between this country and Japan. They have become much interested in the Nicaragua canal project, and believe its securities would find a ready market in Japan.

When asked as to the feeling toward American cotton among the Japanese manufacturers, Hayakawa said: "From what I have learned of the cotton produced in your Southern States, I see no reason why our textile importers should not receive the bulk of their supply from America. The fabric is especially adapted to our purposes, and in my opinion is superior to much of that which comes from the Indian fields. I believe that with two new steamship lines in operation your shippers will be enabled to place cotton in our markets at a price which will enable them to successfully compete with the Indian cotton."

RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	6.84
Hilo (town)	100	7.58
Kaunakakai	1250	11.94
Papeete	100	7.53
Honolulu	300	8.65
Honolulu	950	10.34
Hakalau	200	6.70
Honohuli	10	7.19
Laupahoehoe	10	6.83
Laupahoehoe	900	7.93
Oakala	400	5.32
Kukui	250	4.33
Pauulu	750	4.01
Pauulu	300	4.68
Pauulu	1200	3.62
Honokaa	470	5.40
Kukuihaele	700	7.97
Niuli	200	4.43
Kohala	350	5.25
Kohala Mission	583	2.96
Waimea	2720	2.96
Kailua	950	3.14
Lanikai	1540	5.42
Kesakakua	1580	5.10
Kalahiki	800	2.95
Nalehu	650	.....
Honouliuli	15	.....
Hilea	310	0.60
Pahala	1100	0.74
Olaa (Mason)	1650	10.13
Pohakuloa	2600	10.73
Waikalehale	750	5.84
Kapoho	50	3.02
Pohokiki	10	2.42
Kamali	650	.....
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.58
Kaanapali	15	1.48
Olowalu	15	0.00
Reciprocity Mill	60	.....
Hana Plantation	200	2.68
Hana	1800	7.22
Puomalei	1400	2.83
Pala	180	.....
Haleakala Ranch	2000	.....
Kula	4000	1.82
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	3.33
LANAI—		
Koele	1600	.....
KAUAI—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	0.55
Honolulu (City)	20	.....
Kulaokahua	50	0.60
King St. Kewalo	15	0.60
Kaplanau Park	10	0.04
Manoa	100	1.22
Panaloa	50	0.95
Panaloa	30	.....
Iwaleia School St	30	.....
Nuuanu (Wylie St)	250	.....
Nuuanu (Klee St)	405	2.57
Nuuanu (Hwy H)	730	.....
Nuuanu, Laakaha	530	.....
Nuuanu	6	0.87
Nuuanu	300	2.70
Nuuanu	25	0.94
Nuuanu	100	.....
Nuuanu	350	3.08
Nuuanu	25	0.58
Nuuanu	15	0.00
Nuuanu	93	0.12
e Farm	200	1.14
Okaloa	300	2.40
.....	200	1.88
.....	325	2.22
.....	15	2.81
.....	32	0.00
.....	50	1.75

J. J. LYONS.
Weather Bureau.

factories in the nitro-glycerine are licensed to powder, overed in making a forty were year by accl-

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	TEMPERATURE	WIND	SEA
Aug. 17	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 18	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 19	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 20	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 21	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 22	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 23	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 24	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 25	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 26	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 27	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 28	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 29	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 30	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2
Aug. 31	83.00 79.00 75.00	SE 3	1/2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	Full Moon	New Moon
Aug. 17	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 18	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 19	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 20	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 21	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 22	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 23	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 24	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 25	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 26	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 27	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 28	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 29	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 30	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 31	11:11 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:28 p.m.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

On or About	On or About
Monowai, Aug. 27	Rio Janeiro, Aug. 19
Optic, Sept. 2	Alameda, Aug. 20
Australia, Sept. 4	Gaelic, Aug. 28
Rio Janeiro, Sept. 10	Mowera, Aug. 24
Mowera, Sept. 16	Australia, Sept. 4
Alameda, Sept. 24	Doric, Sept. 15
Peking, Sept. 28	Mariposa, Sept. 17
Australia, Sept. 28	Warrimoo, Sept. 24
Doric, Oct. 7	China, Sept. 25
Warrimoo, Oct. 16	Australia, Oct. 3
Mariposa, Oct. 22	Peru, Oct. 15
Belgie, Oct. 24	Monowai, Oct. 15
Australia, Oct. 26	Optic, Oct. 15
Peru, Nov. 2	Australia, Oct. 28
Australia, Nov. 16	Mowera, Oct. 24
Mowera, Nov. 16	Gaelic, Nov. 6
Monowai, Nov. 19	Alameda, Nov. 12
Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19	Peking, Nov. 16
Gaelic, Nov. 23	Australia, Nov. 21
Australia, Dec. 11	Warrimoo, Nov. 24
Doric, Dec. 16	China, Dec. 2
Warrimoo, Dec. 16	Mariposa, Dec. 10
Alameda, Dec. 17	Belgie, Dec. 11
China, Dec. 24	Australia, Dec. 16
Optic, Dec. 28	Mowera, Dec. 24

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due
P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan	Aug. 19
O. S. S. Alameda, Colonies	Aug. 20
Stmr Milke-Mar, Yokohama	Aug. 20
Bk Albert, San Francisco	Aug. 22
Bk S. C. Allen, San Francisco	Aug. 22
O. S. S. S. Mowera, Colonies	Aug. 29
O. S. S. Monowai, San Fran.	Aug. 27
O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Aug. 28
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran.	Aug. 29

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Haw. bk Tolani, McClure, New York.
Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.
Am bkne Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.
Am bkne Robert Sudden, Birkholm, Newcastle.
Am bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.
Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Am bkne Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.
Am. bk W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.
Am schr G. W. Watson, Friedberg, Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Aug. 14.
Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Saturday, Aug. 15.
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from San Francisco.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Kanai, Smythe, from Hawaii.
Stmr Kilanea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii.
Sunday, Aug. 16.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr Iwalani, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, from Vancouver and Victoria.
Am bkne Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.
Am bk W. H. Dimond, Nilson, from San Francisco.
Monday, Aug. 17.
Am schr G. W. Watson, Friedberg, from Port Townsend.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Aug. 14.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Saturday, Aug. 15.
O. S. S. Australia, Handlette, for San Francisco.
Stmr Kanai, Thompson, for Kahuku.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, Aug. 17, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind fresh, north.

The Warrimoo brought about 250 tons of freight from Vancouver and Victoria.

The bark Alden Besse will get away for San Francisco about Wednesday of next week. She will take a full cargo of sugar.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr Kanai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports at 4 p. m.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

IMPORTS.

From Portland, Ore., per S. S. Mount Lebanon, Aug. 9—380 tons of freight, divided as follows: 100 tons lime, 100 tons flour, 100 tons grain and 60 tons general merchandise.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, Aug. 14—Volcano: A. P. Stokes Jr., Mrs. J. F. Scott, Miss F. Perry, Geo. Melendez, T. H. Palachi, Miss Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, Miss K. McGrew, Mrs. R. T. Carroll, J. T. McGrew, W. R. Whittey, H. E. Hitchcock, H. S. Pratt, Mrs. B. McCullough, A. B. McMahon, M. M. Shoemaker, T. E. Wendell, R. W. McChesney, H. Richardson and wife, Mrs. E. Welshman, T. E. Stockwell, J. Steiner and wife, Mrs. A. R. Hatfield, Miss L. Kinney, Mrs. C. C. Kanoo and two children, H. Shaw. Way ports: J. A. Scott, C. J. Falk, L. A. Lisle, E. B. Kilburn, D. A. Lobenstein, Mrs. W. H. Hold and two children, R. Ivers, C. Osborne, R. C. Parker, J. A. Hassinger, W. A. Halland, C. Brede, T. W. Gay, Rev. L. Byrde, Miss H. Brede, Miss L. Hussy, E. Dowsett, C. W. Tryon, P. F. De La Vergne, L. A. Dickey, A. J. Roderick, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Isaac Ihii, and 102 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, Aug. 15—W. H. Rice Jr., and 4 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per bk W. H. Dimond, Aug. 16—Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson and James Quinn.

From Hawaii, per stmr Kanai, Aug. 15—Miss K. Horner, Miss A. Whitney, Master J. Whitney, and 5 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Belgic, Aug. 15—For Honolulu: H. V. Patton, Mrs. H. V. Patton, E. F. Patton, F. Weber, For Yokohama: A. C. Read, Geo. Hooper, J. Berrick, A. Howe, H. D. Humphrey, John Boag, S. Kondo. For Hong Kong: Mrs. A. Connor and three children, Rev. W. R. Scroggs, Mrs. W. R. Scroggs, Major H. A. Bartlett, Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Calendar, Mrs. A. Clark, Ho. Chung.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Iwalani, Aug. 16—George Fairchild, W. A. Smith and wife, Miss Knapp, Miss Charman, Moon Soy, R. Nagao, and 65 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Aug. 16—L. A. Thurston, wife, child and maid, H. A. Parmelee, F. Witteck, J. Grunwald, C. A. Spreckels, Mrs. Sorenson, Miss D. Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, A. P. Jeggheers, C. Kaiser, Mrs. Martinson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Alohiha, Miss N. Kahaula, C. Sommerfeld and wife, Miss M. Nunes, Kim Wa Ting, W. G. Ogg, C. W. Gray, Prof. Alexander, Miss Alexander, J. K. Kahookale, J. K. Smith, Mrs. Coakley and child, Miss Deacon, Master D. Kennedy, H. Waterhouse, C. W. Dickey, W. I. Warriner and wife, C. C. Kennedy, wife and child, Mrs. La Pierre and son, C. V. E. Dove, and 40 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Aug. 16—Miss Miller, P. M. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Askew and family, Mr. Grunston, W. Macfarlane, E. Wood, E. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Mosell and family.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Aug. 14—Miss Chapple, Samuel Rose Jr., Miss Tillie Wells, Miss Ivy Williams, R. Schaegelein, Father Celestine, Father Victor, Mr. and Mrs. Kamaua, Miss Fanny Lelele, Mrs. Kawewehi, Mr. and Mrs. Wahineimai, Miss Kulamau Ward, Miss Helen Parker, Jas. F. Morgan, T. C. Willis, Samuel Parker, John Richardson, Marshal Brown, J. F. Brown, Miss Ella Dayton, Miss Dayton, David Dayton, M. F. Scott, S. M. Kamakau, Miss A. F. Beard, Mrs. Bell Mutch, Miss Luca Mutch, Captain Ross, Theo. Meyers, and 66 on deck.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Aug. 15—H. Gorman, J. S. Moorhead, C. W. Ludwigsen and son, Miss R. Jewell, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Mrs. G. Schuman, Miss A. Carroll, C. A. Peacock, Mrs. L. Robinson, C. H. Tryon, A. Fernandez, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss A. M. Paris, J. Grace, G. Schuman, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss I. Dickson, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, L. B. Kerr, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. G. A. Peacock and four children, F. H. Burton, A. R. Heacock, C. Brown and wife, A. M. Mellis and wife, E. Halstead and wife, Dr. J. M. Topmoeller, B. Topmoeller, F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Beckwith, C. J. Falk, J. H. Schnack.

BORN.

KINNEY—In this city, Aug. 15, 1896, to the wife of W. A. Kinney, a daughter.

DIED.

KINNEY—In this city, Aug. 15, the infant daughter of W. A. Kinney and Alice Kinney.

NOTICE.

The steamer "Kinau" will leave Hilo Saturday, August 22nd, at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Honolulu Monday morning, August 24th, instead of the regular advertised time.
WILDER'S S. S. CO., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 14th, 1896.
4380 1786-1d

WHARF AND WAVE.

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For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Aug. 14—Miss Chapple, Samuel Rose Jr., Miss Tillie Wells, Miss Ivy Williams, R. Schaegelein, Father Celestine, Father Victor, Mr. and Mrs. Kamaua, Miss Fanny Lelele, Mrs. Kawewehi, Mr. and Mrs. Wahineimai, Miss Kulamau Ward, Miss Helen Parker, Jas. F. Morgan, T. C. Willis, Samuel Parker, John Richardson, Marshal Brown, J. F. Brown, Miss Ella Dayton, Miss Dayton, David Dayton, M. F. Scott, S. M. Kamakau, Miss A. F. Beard, Mrs. Bell Mutch, Miss Luca Mutch, Captain Ross, Theo. Meyers, and 66 on deck.

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The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.